

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BICENTENNIAL OF THE
CONSTITUTION

HON. LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, recently, retired Chief Justice Warren Burger, Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, issued a year-end report in which he recapped the Commission's activities during 1987, the year in which the Nation celebrated the 200th anniversary of the Federal Convention which drafted and approved the Constitution in 1787.

In his report, Chief Justice Burger recounts a number of activities that occurred under the sponsorship of or in coordination with the Bicentennial Commission. In addition, he highlights some of the plans for future activities that will occur as we observe the anniversaries of the ratification of the Constitution, the establishment of the Federal Government and the approval of the bill of Rights. This information is most helpful to everyone interested in the Bicentennial.

YEAR-END REPORT

(By Warren E. Burger, Chairman, Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution)

THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

For the first year of its existence, this Commission worked under the shadow of the superb program of the Statue of Liberty. Lee Iacocca had successfully employed every mechanism of modern communications methods of making Americans aware of the Statue and its meaning to our nation of immigrants.

After July 4, 1986, we began programs to focus the attention of the country on the Constitution, which most Americans have taken for granted, like good health and good weather. Studies and opinion polls raised serious concerns, such as: (a) most people did not know that the Constitution was the first of its kind, setting up a federal system of divided powers; (b) most had a confused perception of what the separation of powers meant; (c) many did not understand the fundamentals of federalism and the division of authority between state and federal governments; (d) many could not answer relatively simple questions on the Emancipation Proclamation, the Bill of Rights, the Missouri Compromise, the Great Compromise, the Mayflower Compact, Magna Carta and the *Federalist Papers*.

CREATING AWARENESS

The Commission concluded that its first step must be to make Americans aware of the Constitution, how we got it, that it was a "first" in human history and that it was very difficult to get the 13 states to "merge" into a United States. We defined our task as one "to give ourselves a history and civics lesson."

To make people aware, a "consciousness" program included the following:

Public service announcements. A public awareness campaign was built around brief TV and radio spots, and ads in magazines and newspapers with pictures of the signing of the Constitution. The advertising Council and an advertising agency in New York provided free assistance for media ads, and it is reliably estimated that free time and space in excess of \$25 million was provided during 1987.

Roads to Liberty. A trailer-truck 64-feet long, titled "Roads to Liberty; Magna Carta to the Constitution," with a staff of a dozen trained people, toured more than 100 cities from March to September 1987. It contained an original draft of Magna Carta of 1215, a facsimile of the Mayflower Compact, the Constitution and all amendments, the Northwest ordinance of 1787, and the Connecticut Resolves. This project was co-sponsored by the U.S. Constitution Council of the Thirteen Original States, Inc., and the American Express Company.

High school essay contests. An essay contest on the meaning of the separation of powers drew 13,000 entries from 50 states, two territories and the District of Columbia. The state supreme courts undertook the judging, and prizes were \$1000 for each state winner and \$10,000 for the national winner. The two winners who tied for first place—Liza Johnson of Ohio, whose ancestral roots are Scandinavian, and Mahbub Majumdar of Washington State, who came from Bangladesh in childhood—were brought to Washington, where they met with congressional leaders and had lunch at the Supreme Court. President Reagan received them and presented the certificates to the two students. Each received a check for \$10,000. USA TODAY/Gannett Company financed this contest and the visit to Washington.

Law school essay contest. The law school essay contest drew essays from barely half of the accredited law schools. The quality of the essays was excellent, with a University of Maryland student winning the \$10,000 first prize. A check on the law school participation suggested that second- and third-year students were concentrating on grades to assure summer "clerkships" in large law firms and did not have time for essay contests.

Constitutional Convention Re-enactment. The 52 high school essay contest winners were named delegates to a re-enactment of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and met for three full days in historic Williamsburg, Va. (They added several new ideas to the Constitution they drafted: A debt-limit provision and a line-item veto.) This project was co-sponsored with the College of William & Mary and Colonial Williamsburg.

Corporate programs. The American Hotel and Motel Association co-sponsored with the Commission a plan to have placemats (trayliners) in fast-food restaurants, hotel coffee shops, and other eating establishments carry the Preamble to the Constitution. McDonald's restaurants developed on their trayliners a pictorial theme with a quiz. Reports showed that the 1987 series of

four placemats were sought by schoolteachers and used as a teaching tool. McDonald's alone reported it used approximately 10 million placemats a day. Various firms carried brief historical messages on breakfast food and milk containers. General Mills reported using 100 million such messages on the company's cereal boxes. International Paper Company produced 25 million milk cartons with brief Constitutional messages, read by millions of schoolchildren in 1987. Champion International has similar plans for 1988.

Private organizations. To carry out the Commission mandate to promote and coordinate Bicentennial events throughout the country, such groups as Boy Scout, Girl Scout and other youth organizations; civic and fraternal groups; labor unions; trade associations; senior citizens groups; handicapped groups; and ethnic groups were encouraged to create Bicentennial programs. As an example, a year-long project co-sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and numerous other organizations culminated when I, as Chairman, was presented in Philadelphia with hundreds of thousands of signatures from students who had signed copies of the Constitution. We then marked the 200th anniversary of the signing at precisely 4 p.m. September 17 by ringing a replica of the Liberty Bell at Independence Hall, as thousands of bells across America joined in a 200-second tribute to the Constitution.

Religious groups. Religious groups took an active role, particularly during September when sermons and homilies on the Constitution were presented in houses of worship throughout the country.

Federal, state and local programs. The Commission also supported the development of Bicentennial programs by 100 federal government agencies, by Bicentennial commissions in all 50 states and committees in more than 2,200 communities. Hundreds of college campuses and defense installations also have Bicentennial committees at work.

Pocket Constitutions. Pocket-size copies of the Constitution have been issued to millions of people through state and local commissions and private organizations. The Commission's pocket Constitutions contains two appendix items: significant dates to remember on Constitutional history, and a descriptive word index to facilitate reading. As resources permit, we hope to distribute at least 100 million of these pocket Constitutions between 1987-1991.

Teaching materials to schools. Teaching tools for primary and high schools have been sent to teachers of history and social studies. An example is a 100-page book on the Constitution written by historian Richard Morris of Columbia University. More than half-a-million educational booklets produced by The World Book went to teachers and students around the country. A 200-page resource guide published by the Department of the Army is going to 50,000 teachers.

A Celebration of Citizenship. A Celebration of Citizenship on September 16, 1987, drew one of the largest crowds ever to gather at the U.S. Capitol. It was joined by

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

President Reagan, Chief Justice Rehnquist, Congressional leaders, the Supreme Court, and the Cabinet, in a tribute to the Constitution. A live radio and television broadcast enabled Americans at home and abroad to participate while more than 100,000 schools nationwide conducted day-long teach-ins on the Constitution. The program was funded by Xerox and Nabisco Brands, Inc. At the climax of the ceremonies the President led a television and radio audience on more than 50 million students in the Pledge of Allegiance to the American flag. Police estimated the crowds at up to 140,000 people. The program was carried by radio to all U.S. military bases.

Speakers Bureau. Members of the Bicentennial Commission have given hundreds of lectures and speeches at colleges, private groups and conventions. A "Speakers Bureau" of more than 300, together with 400 federal and state judges, has been made available through both the federal and state commissions. This will continue.

Communications Advisory Committee. The Commission has had valuable assistance from its Communications Advisory Committee, chaired by Edward Fritts (president of the National Association of Broadcasters), with Jerry Friedheim (executive vice president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association) as vice chairman.

EDUCATION

Commission Education Grants. Education became the centerpiece of the Commission's activities once awareness had been established. The essay contests and the re-enactment of the Constitutional Convention served to inform and enlighten many representative young people. The Commission's Educational Grant Program was equally important. The fiscal year 1987 Educational Grant Program received 222 applications from 46 states and U.S. territories, seeking project funding. The Commission issued grants awards reaching 37 states and the District of Columbia. Funded programs included in-service training, conferences, institutes, video productions on the Constitution, and the development of instructional materials. Total money committed for the fiscal year 1987 program was \$997,000. Twenty-two conferences and institutes were funded for elementary, middle and secondary school teachers.

The fiscal year 1988 Educational Grant Program has over \$3 million for discretionary grant awards. Awards for the first round of applications will be announced in early March 1988. The second round of awards will be announced by July 15, 1988. The second-round competition encourages proposals on specific themes of the development of the legislative and the executive branches of government.

Center for Civic Education Grants. An appropriation of \$2.85 million has been earmarked by Congress for the Center for Civic Education's National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights. It is now being used in schools reaching approximately 500,000 students.

Madison Fellowship Program. Congress approved a \$20 million James Madison Memorial Fellowship Trust Fund to encourage outstanding teachers to earn master's degrees focusing on the history, principles and development of the Constitution. A \$10 million matching fund must be secured from private sources.

Bicentennial Campuses. The Bicentennial Campus program recognizes the contributions of America's colleges and universities to the celebration of the Constitution's Bi-

centennial. Over 200 colleges and universities now participate in the program. Each college must establish a Bicentennial committee and plan events for the years 1988-1991. The program also provides the colleges with information and resources to help them develop their commemorative plans.

National Educational Advisory Committee. A National Educational Advisory Committee to the Commission, chaired by Elliot Richardson, former Attorney General of the U.S., and composed of educators and representatives of educational publications, provides counsel to the Commission on a variety of matters.

Educational projects. The Commission has given official recognition to a variety of educational projects; for example, the Macalester College Conference on the Liberal Arts dedicated to the Constitution and freedom of expression, and Claremont Institute's three-year program of annual conferences, lecture series, library exhibits and examinations of political thought on the American founding. Conferences and seminars have been encouraged by the Commission through official recognition and Bicentennial Campuses programs.

Educational programs by corporations. Numerous corporations have been licensed to use the Commission's logo for educational and commemorative purposes. In addition, many corporations have contributed not only to creating awareness of the Bicentennial but to public education as well. For example, Merrill Lynch & Co. underwrote a public television series on the Constitution, and is sponsoring ratification celebrations throughout the country. Polaroid Corporation developed educational materials on the Constitution and distributed them, along with 50,000 Polaroid cameras and film, to photograph student programs on the Constitution in grade schools. Other examples of corporate support: IBM underwrote a major television special on the Constitution that appeared on ABC in September 1987. Gulf & Western released new and revised editions of school texts on the Constitution in 1987. Walt Disney World sponsored a year-long Constitutional exhibit and is putting murals of the famed Christy painting of the signing of the Constitution with life-size reproductions of the delegates in federal court buildings across the U.S.

Playlets. On the theory that active participation can be an effective learning experience, playlets on the Constitutional period are being written for use in the schools with pupils as the actors. For example, one playlet depicts the Virginia ratification convention, and another portrays the Supreme Court's refusal to give advice to President Washington in 1793.

FOUNDATION FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

A group of distinguished American leaders has created this Foundation to secure funding and sponsors for Commission projects. Wayne Andreas (chief executive officer, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company) is chairman, and John A. Meyers (chairman, Time, Inc.) is president.

FUTURE PROGRAMS

The Commission approved a five-year plan with conferences, lectures and symposia at colleges and universities. Under the five-year program, which covers the life of the Commission 1987 dealt with the historical background and framing of the Constitution; 1988 deals with the ratification struggle—including the close-call votes in Massa-

chusetts (187-168), New Hampshire (57-46), Virginia (89-79), and New York (30-27). Programs relating to the first national elections will also be covered; 1989 will emphasize the first U.S. Congress and George Washington's inauguration. The roles of the Legislative and the Executive Branches will be analyzed during these years. In 1990, the role of the Judicial Branch will be studied. And in 1991, the Bills of Rights and later amendments will be studied.

College Forums. The Commission will undertake to co-sponsor forums arranged with groups of colleges on each of these subject areas. We will help secure members of Congress and the Executive Branch, and former members of each branch, as well as lawyers, law teachers, historians, political scientists, and others knowledgeable on the subjects. The extent of these programs will depend on private sector funding.

Adult Education. A program is now under way to develop a package of learning materials on the Constitution and civic responsibility, designed for the adult education market. These materials can be used by the network of junior and community colleges, and by other organizations and constituencies which serve the adult learner.

International Participation. The U.S. Information Agency has arranged interviews on Constitutional subjects on its WorldNet, and distributed copies of the Constitution in foreign languages. Interviews by American leaders with scholars, judges and lawyers in other countries reached Europe and South America. Plans are being made for seminars in England, in cooperation with the Four Inns of Court, the Bar Council (Barristers), and the Law Society (Solicitors). Members of the Commission have delivered lectures in various countries and will make visits in coming years. Some countries have sent government officials and scholars to the U.S. to study our system; others have held and will schedule seminars honoring the Constitution.

Broadcasts and writing awards. Journalists, historians and others will be honored at an awards presentation in April 1988. The National Press Foundation, in cooperation with the Commission, will give awards to authors of articles, series, columns and special sections. Over the next five years, the Institute for Radio-Television at Ohio State University will make awards in nine categories of broadcasting including children's educational television. The goal is to impart greater understanding and appreciation of the Constitution. A program is being developed to identify the best articles on the Constitution during 1987-1991, with publication at the close of the Bicentennial.

Government relations. The Bicentennial Commission has maintained communication with the House of Representatives, the Senate and the Executive and Judicial Branches. The House and Senate Historians and the Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States have been invited to attend Commission meetings. Discussions have proceeded with the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, the Department of the Army and other Executive Branch agencies. We have met with the chairman of the New York City Bicentennial Commission in relation to some celebration of the meeting of the first Congress on March 4, 1789, and the first Inaugural on April 30, 1789, in New York City. In 1990, some appropriate celebration should take place with respect to the first convening of the Su-

preme Court of the United States, on February 1, 1790, in New York.

Pictorial map contests. The Commission is developing map contests relating to historical events of 1770-1791 in the 13 original states. This concepts is in the process of testing in 20 schools.

ALL AMERICANS MUST BE CONCERNED WITH HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TIBET—REMARKS OF RABBI HERBERT MORRIS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, at the save Tibet rally on the steps of the U.S. Capitol a few weeks ago, Rabbi Herbert Morris of the Congregation Beth Israel-Judea in San Francisco delivered a brief talk that sums up the reason for rally and for congressional concern over conditions in Tibet. Indeed, it is a resounding statement of why all Americans should care about what is happening many thousands of miles away on the "roof of the world." I would like to place his outstanding remarks in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues:

"And God created man in His image, in the image of God He created him." I've never met Tibetans; Never tasted their food; do not know what language they speak; Never walked through their villages; Never studied their culture; the names of their cities do not come easily to my lips and their national anthem I've never heard played. But I do know this:

"When God created that very first human being, He scooped up soil from all four corners of this world. He took that earth—with all of its colors, the red and brown and black and yellow and white—and said: 'You're entitled to live and none to make you afraid. And you don't have to be all the same color, speak the same language, eat the same food, worship the same God or think the same thoughts.'"

No, I've never met a Tibetan—but he's my brother. He's entitled to live. That is his right. I know that. The same God that created me, created him. I know that! And I know one more thing from the experience and the history and the teaching of my people; to be indifferent to the fate of my Tibetan brother will condemn him and to be indifferent to his anguish condemns me; To be neutral condemns him and to be neutral to his suffering condemns me. To be silent—condemns the Tibetan to a cultural and spiritual death—to be silent, to be silent—condemns me.

**JANET CHAMPNEY POSS
HONORED**

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on January 24, 1988, a "Supper of Recognition and Thanks" was held in honor of Janet

Champney Poss by her friends and colleagues from the town of Guilford, CT.

A graduate of Wheelock College, Jan continued her studies at Boston University and Columbia University, where she also held a number of administrative positions. She later married Elias Poss, a senior engineer at Sikorski Aircraft.

Jan is a leader of the Democratic Party in Guilford. In that role, we have worked together on many causes large and small. Her help was a key part of my success in my first campaign for Congress in 1982 and each of my subsequent runs for reelection. She is a committed activist in the struggle for peace and justice here at home and around the world.

Jan is also well known in Guilford for her volunteer work. She has been involved in a wide range of volunteer activities for the past 23 years, and is Guilford's "Best Volunteer." She chaired the Little Folks Fair, the Shoreline Unitarian-Universalist Society, and the East Shore Adult Day Care Center. In addition, Jan has served as the chairman of the Guilford Human Services Council and the Youth Services Bureau. And the list goes on.

Jan was a founding member of the Guilford League of Women Voters. She was also a founder of the Guilford "A Better Chance" Program, which sponsors inner-city children and provides them with the opportunity to attend several years of school in Guilford, away from the crime and poverty often associated with inner-city schools. Finally, Jan was a founder and part-time manager of the "Hole-in-the-Wall" second-hand clothing store. This store was originally started to finance the Interfaith Housing Board, of which she is now the executive director, but presently helps fund the "A Better Chance" Program.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Guilford and its surrounding communities owe a debt of gratitude to Jan Poss. Her commitment and unflagging energy in her efforts to improve the lives of the people around her are truly remarkable. But most important, I am proud to call her a true and dear friend, and I take great pride in sharing her accomplishments with my colleagues today.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. DAVID E. FARKAS

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. David E. Farkas, my good friend and a leader in my community. I became acquainted with David and developed a lasting friendship with him some 30 years ago at Camp Ramah where his endless generosity and strong leadership abilities were already apparent.

David will be honored on January 31, 1988, by the Los Angeles Hebrew High School at a gala dinner/dance at the Beverly Hills Hotel. The Los Angeles Hebrew High School provides a meaningful secondary Jewish education to thousands of students in nine branches throughout the Los Angeles area. A graduate of Hebrew High, David has worked tirelessly

for this fine institution in many leadership positions for the past 16 years. He currently serves on the board of directors as president-elect and scholarship chair.

David has given generously of his time and resources to Jewish educational institutions to provide Jewish youths with the best possible educational opportunities. Among his past activities are service as the vice president of Camp Ramah, a member of the Young Leadership Cabinet of UJA, a board member of Heschel Day School, and a board member of Adat Ariel. David continues to aid Jewish youths as a founder of the Hebrew University School of Dentistry, a member of the Patrons Committee at the University of Judaism, and a member of the Society of Founders at the American Friends of Hebrew University. He is also a member of the Prime Ministers Club of State of Israel Bonds.

David's contributions to this community at large are also noteworthy. He graduated from the University of Judaism, the Association of Arts in Hebrew Literature, the Hayim Greenberg Teachers Institute in Jerusalem, Israel, the University of Southern California and the School of Dentistry at the University of Southern California. For the past 20 years he has been a practicing dentist in Sun Valley, CA. He has also served as a member of the School Screening Committee, Dental Health Program, and the Sun Valley Chamber of Commerce.

It is my distinct honor and pleasure to pay tribute to this outstanding individual. I welcome this opportunity to congratulate David and join the Los Angeles Hebrew High School in saluting him for his continued efforts to help our young Jewish people achieve their goals.

MONUMENTS COMMISSION AND KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL PASS MUSTER

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, for almost 6 million men and women who sacrificed a part of their lives fighting for the cause of freedom in the Korean war, the journey home has been an incomplete one. While many individuals returned from the fray to rejoin our Nation in peace as they had joined our Nation in war, over 60,000 individuals remained behind in Korea, dead or missing.

For those 60,000 who served their nation admirably, the journey home ended halfway. Those 60,000 went to Korea but did not return from Korea.

There is an opportunity to remember those who served and sacrificed as well as those who served and returned.

In the 99th Congress, I was pleased to have authored legislation establishing the Korean War Memorial. As a symbol, the memorial will honor the ultimate sacrifice, that is, self-sacrifice so that others may live.

In the 100th Congress, I am pleased to have introduced additional legislation that would bring closer to home here on the Mall

of Washington, DC, the memory of those who served.

In this area, we have often gathered before as a nation and as individuals to commemorate the fallen. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial is located nearby. Yet throughout this entire area, the only memorial to the thousands who fell or who served in Korea is in Arlington Cemetery. Indeed, that memorial, known as the Meditation Bench, was dedicated only this past summer.

In the effort to bring to reality the dream of a full-scale memorial honoring the Korean war's veterans, the American Battle Monuments Commission had done its share of preparation and work effectively and with dedication.

But on the return road home for the veterans of the Korean war, the efforts of the American Battle Monuments Commission only underscore the fact that there is so much more road left to travel. Although the Federal Government will be providing a portion of the funds necessary to defray the costs of the memorial, there is a need for the public to participate in the creation of the memorial.

Indeed, it is only fitting that this memorial, honoring the sacrifices of Americans on behalf of other Americans should be a national effort.

I am including an article from The Retired Officer, describing the road traveled in the effort to construct a national monument to the veterans of the Korean war by the American Battle Monuments Commission.

The article follows:

A TIME TO REMEMBER

(By Col. Charles D. Cooper)

[The Beginning of the End of War Lies in Remembrance.—Herman Wouk.]

Since its dedication in November 1982, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial has become one of the most popular sites in our nation's capital. Located on the Mall, between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, "The Wall" serves as a continuing reminder of the more than 58,000 dead and missing men and women from that extremely divisive period in our nation's history.

Millions visit the Vietnam Memorial each year to gaze upon its stark beauty, to touch the name of a family member, buddy or friend engraved on that polished black granite wall, to leave some small token of recognition to one whose sacrifice went possibly unnoticed in that unpopular conflict.

Since its dedication, "The Wall" has also served as the focal point for many major gatherings, both official and unofficial. This past Veterans Day, thousands of Americans, including the venerable Bob Hope, braved a foot-deep, early November snowstorm to pay tribute to the fallen heroes of the Vietnam conflict.

Yet barely two miles away, on the wind-swept slopes of Arlington National Cemetery, nestled nearly in the winter shadows of the Memorial Amphitheatre and the Tomb of the Unknowns, stands another memorial, an inconspicuous, granite Meditation Bench.

In this city of magnificent monuments to fallen heroes, it is our lone national memorial to the 5.7 million men and women who served in Korea. Several times each hour, only a stone's throw away, tour buses disgorge scores of visitors who frequently walk unknowingly past the bench on their pil-

grimage to the ever-popular Changing of the Guard at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

Engraved in the Meditation Bench are the cruel statistics of a now mostly forgotten war. In the slightly more than three-year duration of the Korean War (six years shorter than Vietnam), 54,246 made the ultimate sacrifice. Some 8,177 are listed as missing in action and 389 prisoners of war are still unaccounted for after nearly 35 years.

It was 12 years after the Korean armistice was signed that the veterans of Pusan, Chosin, Porkchop Hill and a thousand other unfamiliar sounding places received their first national recognition. That came through a lone Korean white pine, planted adjacent to the current memorial site by then Korean President Park Chung Hee.

Then, in July 1987, still another 22 years later, the Korean War Veterans Association joined hands with the No Greater Love organization to dedicate the Meditation Bench.

"The men and women who served our country during the Korean War have never received a national or international tribute," said Carmela LaSpada, chairman of the board of No Greater Love, at the bench's dedication. "They deserve to be recognized by the United States for their contribution to peace and freedom."

In October 1986, less than a year before this belated ceremony, President Ronald Reagan has signed P.L. 99-572, authorizing construction of a monument in the Washington, D.C., area to honor the members of the U.S. Armed Forces who had served in Korea. The \$6 million memorial is to be built with private funds except for a federal appropriations of \$1 million for design, site preparation, associated administrative costs and partial construction.

On Jul. 20, 1987, the president appointed a 12-member advisory board of Korean War veterans to recommend siting and design and to encourage contribution of funds for the construction and maintenance of the memorial.

With the renewed infusion of awareness generated by the dedication of the Meditation Bench has come a revived interest in building a proper monument to help remove the stigma of the forgotten heroes of Korea. However, to date, little more than \$1.5 million has been raised, a major portion of that donated by Hyundai Motor America, a Korean automobile manufacturer. Veterans groups have pledged between \$750,000 and \$1.3 million.

Unfortunately, earlier private efforts to build a monument raised a considerable amount of money—most of which went to sustain fund-raising and administrative costs—and siphoned off precious, needed funds. This problem has been corrected by placing the program under the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC). All contributions made to the Korean War Memorial Fund are fully tax deductible, placed in a special trust account with the U.S. Treasury and will be used solely for the purposes intended.

As the vocal—and visible—Vietnam vets continue to debate over further embellishments to their magnificent monument, isn't it time to remember, to give proper and long overdue recognition to our forgotten heroes of the Korean War?

Your much-needed contributions should be sent to the Korean War Memorial Fund/ABMC, P.O. Box 2372, Washington, DC 20013-2372.

JOHN HULBERT, THE "SILVER-TONGUED LEGISLATOR"

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the 2d session of the historic 100th Congress I rise today to continue my series of biographies of former members from western Massachusetts. The subject of today's installment is the eighth man elected to Congress to serve the people of western Massachusetts.

In spite of the odds against him, John Hulbert was elected to serve in the 13th Congress by a margin of about 100 votes where he served until 1817. After the financial disaster he experienced with the failure of the Berkshire Bank in 1809, Mr. Hulbert was able to wage only a perfunctory campaign in the race to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Daniel Dewey. But a traditionally Republican electorate was swayed by the oratory style of this Federalist and sent them to Washington to represent him in 1814.

John Hulbert was born in the Berkshire Country town of Alford in 1770. At the age of 25 he graduated with honors from Harvard University, Cambridge. He began practicing law in Alford in 1797 and shortly thereafter moved to Pittsfield.

On July 5, 1807, the Bank of Berkshire was organized with John Hulbert and Simon Larned appointed directors of the bank. While neither of the new directors were men of distinguished business talent, they were chosen for their notariety as leaders of their respective political parties. Likewise, none of the other board members had any experience in banking. However, by employing an equal amount of Federalists and Republicans and striking a balance between the parties within the bank, it was thought that the bank's success was guaranteed.

Two years after Mr. Hulbert was appointed director, the Berkshire Bank, like many others in the State, lost the confidence of the public. The bills issued by the bank were redeemed at an alarming rate. Finally the State legislature revoked the charter of the Berkshire Bank and as director, John Hulbert was held personally responsible. His property was seized and he was left financially ruined.

But the collapse of the bank did not diminish the respect and stature held by these gentlemen in the town of Pittsfield. On June 3, 1811, Mr. Hulbert organized the Washington Benevolent Society of the county of Berkshire. The objective of the institution was to promote the Federalist Party in the western part of Massachusetts.

With the overwhelming support of this group, his personal popularity, and the negative reaction to excessively harsh criticism from the Sun newspaper, Mr. Hulbert was able to secure the seat left vacant by the resignation of Judge Daniel Dewey.

During his tenure in Congress, John Hulbert was known as the silver-tongued legislator and the Hamilton of Massachusetts for his sharp and colorful oratory. He became deeply involved in the reconstruction of Washington

that took place beginning in 1814. The British had burned the Capitol, the White House, and all the executive departments except the Patent Office. And the reconstruction effort required the replacement of the burned buildings as well as the construction of the new Library of Congress.

He was reelected to the 14th Congress but decided not to run for the 15th. After the collapse of the bank and years of public service, Mr. Hulbert instead moved to Auburn in search of economic prosperity. There he practiced as a lawyer before serving in the New York State Legislature.

Despite good health and fine spirits, Mr. Hulbert was seized by a fit of apoplexy on the night of October 19, 1831, and died as a respected and wealthy man.

NATIONAL OSTEOPOROSIS PREVENTION WEEK, MAY 8 THROUGH MAY 14, 1988

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today, on behalf of myself and 96 of my colleagues, which would designate the week of May 8-14, 1988, as "National Osteoporosis Prevention Week."

This is the fourth consecutive year that I have introduced legislation to promote the awareness and prevention of osteoporosis. Osteoporosis is a major public health problem affecting 24 million Americans, primarily postmenopausal women and older persons. In 1986, the national expenditures for osteoporosis totaled \$7 to \$10 billion. Since both the cost, and number of Americans affected by osteoporosis are expected to increase in the future, we have a continuing responsibility to inform our citizens about this preventable disease.

Just a few short years ago osteoporosis was a word that was hardly known. Last year, during National Osteoporosis Prevention Week, over 10 million Americans were reached and received information about osteoporosis. Through the efforts of organizations like the National Osteoporosis Foundation, a national voluntary health agency, education about this debilitating disease became even more widespread. Educational and media campaigns were conducted in all 50 States and public service announcements were delivered to over 200 television stations. Over 100 U.S. city newspapers featured articles on osteoporosis and 600 radio stations across the country aired prevention messages. The National Osteoporosis Foundation and 17 other national health and aging organizations distributed over 5,000 Osteoporosis Prevention Week kits which were used by hospital educators and public relation departments.

Osteoporosis is no longer perceived to be a problem only for older women, but rather a condition of concern to individuals of all ages. Called the "silent disorder," osteoporosis is characterized by a gradual loss of bone tissue causing the bones to become progressively

weaker and more fragile. Each year osteoporosis is responsible for 1.3 million bone fractures annually, including 250 hip fractures, many of which lead to permanently reduced mobility or death.

This year, the theme of Osteoporosis Prevention Week is "Build a Stronger Future" because it is now believed that osteoporosis is as much a product of lifestyle throughout the life-span as it is genetic predisposition. For example, childhood and young adulthood are critical periods for building maximum bone mass and thereby decreasing the later affects of loss of bone. As a consequence, a diet rich in calcium and weight bearing exercise are essential during this critical period. For young and middle-aged women, diet, regular exercise, and restrictions on both alcohol intake and smoking can help keep bones strong. Older women, too, can take preventive measures to decrease the risk of bone fractures through falls by "fall proofing" their homes, having their vision and hearing tested regularly, using caution when getting up too quickly, and limiting alcohol consumption. At each stage of our lives we can take simple steps to keep our bones healthy.

This year our goal is to reach 50 million consumers and professionals—to make young and old aware of what they can do to prevent this debilitating disease. In keeping with that goal, I want to pay special tribute to the National Osteoporosis Foundation and the following organizations for their work on behalf of National Osteoporosis Prevention Week:

PARTNERS IN PREVENTION

Abbott Laboratories.
American Home Products Corporation.
Coca-Cola Foods.
The Dannon Company, Inc.
Kraft, Inc.
Lederle Laboratories, Division of American Cyanamid Company.
Lunar Radiation Corporation.
Marion Laboratories, Inc.
Mead Johnson Laboratories.
The Merck Company Foundation.
Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Parke-Davis.
The Procter & Gamble Company.
Rorer Pharmaceuticals.
Sandoz Pharmaceuticals Corporation.
Serono Symposia, USA.
The Upjohn Company.
Warner-Lambert Company.

PREVENTION WEEK COSPONSORS

American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation.
American Association of Retired Persons.
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.
American Dietetic Association.
American Home Economics Association.
American Hospital Association.
American Medical Association.
American Medical Association Auxiliary, Inc.
American Medical Women's Association, Inc.
American Physical Therapy Association.
American Red Cross.
American School Food Service Association.
American Society for Bone and Mineral Research.
Association for the Advancement of Health Education.
B'nai B'rith Women.
Camp Fire, Inc.

Food Marketing Institute.
Future Homemakers of America, Inc.
Girl Clubs of America, Inc.
Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.
National Association of Area Agencies on Aging.
National Association of State Units on Aging.
National Consumers League.
National Council on the Aging, Inc.
National Council of Catholic Women.
National Council of Jewish Women.
National Council on Patient Information and Education.
National Dairy Council.
National Extension Homemakers Council, Inc.
National Rural Health Network.
Nurses Association of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.
President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.
Society for Nutrition Education.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Service.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:
Administration on Aging.
Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and Resources Development.
Food and Drug Administration.
National Institute on Aging.
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases and the National Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Disease Clearinghouse.
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.
Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion YMCA of the USA.

FRIENDS OF PREVENTION WEEK

Alleghany Regional Hospital (Low Moor, VA).
Amarillo Hospital District (Amarillo, TX).
Borgess Medical Center (Kalamazoo, MI).
Bradley Memorial Hospital (Cleveland, TN).
Cape Fear Memorial Hospital, Inc. (Wilmington, NC).
Chelsea Community Hospital (Chelsea, MI).
Corning Hospital (Corning, NY).
Cottonwood Hospital Medical Center (Murray, UT).
Elmwood Medical Center (Jefferson, LA).
Hospital for Special Surgery (New York, NY).
Humana Women's Hospital—South Texas (San Antonio, TX).
Lafayette General Medical Center (Lafayette, LA).
LDS Hospital (Salt Lake City, UT).
Lenox Hill Hospital (New York, NY).
Martha Jefferson Hospital (Charlottesville, VA).
Meadville Medical Center (Meadville, PA).
Mesa Lutheran Medical Center (Mesa, AZ).
Metropolitan Medical Center Foundation (Minneapolis, MN).
Mother Frances Hospital (Tyler, TX).
New England Baptist Hospital (Boston, MA).
North Colorado Medical Center (Greeley, CO).
Our Lady of Mercy Hospital (Dyer, IN).
Riverside Hospital (Newport News, VA).
Sacred Heart Hospital and Rehabilitation Center (Norristown, PA).
Saint Joseph's Medical Center (South Bend, IN).
Shadyside Hospital (Pittsburgh, PA).

Southwest General Hospital (Middleburg Heights, OH).
 The South Side Hospital (Pittsburgh, PA).
 The Staten Island Hospital (Staten Island, NY).
 Western Reserve Care System (Youngstown, OH).
 Women's Hospital (Baton Rouge, LA).
 Zurbrugg Memorial Hospital (Willingboro, NJ).

THE DEATH OF JOHN GLENN CHASE—A POLICE TRAGEDY

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, all too often, the death of one of our Nation's police officers is largely overlooked and soon forgotten. However, Saturday's shooting death of Dallas police officer John Glenn Chase has been different. It has been one of the top stories on network news shows and has made headlines in newspapers around the country.

Like so many police deaths before him, John Chase was killed during a "routine" traffic stop. Thus, his death serves as a tragic reminder of the extraordinary risks our police officers assume on our behalf every day on the job. But, that is only part of the story behind Officer Chase's death. The New York Post reported the shooting this way:

A homeless man shot dead a cop who was begging for his life while a heartless crowd chanted: "Shoot him! Shoot him!" The homeless man was later gunned down by off-duty patrolmen.

Officer John Chase, 25, had pulled over a car and was writing a traffic ticket Saturday when a crowd gathered and accused the cop of harassing the driver.

Suddenly, homeless man Dudley Williams, 34, began scuffling with Chase.

Williams, described as a street person with a history of mental illness, did not know the driver of the car being ticketed, said cops.

Williams grabbed the officers' .44 magnum revolver and shot him to death as he pleaded for his life.

"The officer was saying, 'Don't shoot me. I'll help you whatever way I can.' But the guy shot him in the head," said witness Melitha Johnson.

A crowd of about 30 people watched—some urging Williams to open fire, shouting, "Shoot him!" according to Police Chief Billy Prince.

Mr. Speaker, I walked the streets of New York City for 23 years as a police officer. During that time, the residents and shop-owners on my beat were my friends. They knew they could count on me and my fellow police officers for protection. There was a strong sense of community between all of us. Granted, some of that has changed over the last two decades, but what happened to Officer Chase is simply beyond belief.

I, for one, have long contended that the extraordinary service and sacrifice by our law enforcement officers has been largely unrecognized and underappreciated. But, there is a big difference between a lack of appreciation, and hateful violence aimed at police.

Based on the strong show of support for law enforcement displayed by Dallas resi-

dents, including the homeless there, in the wake of Officer Chase's death, it is fair to say that the hateful cries heard before Officer Chase was shot were not representative of society's true feelings toward police. But, that incident forces all of us to question whether we have done enough to support the 600,000 brave men and women in our Nation who have sworn to protect us from crime and violence.

Frankly, I think we can all do a lot more. That's why in 1984, I coauthored a law with Senator CLAIBORNE PELL to authorize a National Law Enforcement Memorial to be built in Washington, DC. Since funding for this memorial is coming exclusively from private contributions, it's an important opportunity for all Americans to express a very special, and long overdue, thanks to the law enforcement profession for all that they do for us. Ultimately, this memorial effort is expected to result in a greater understanding and appreciation of the law enforcement profession's uniquely perilous and important role in our society; as well as a more attentive ear to their needs and concerns. Efforts to build this memorial are well underway, with ground breaking expected by October 1989. Thousands of Americans have already expressed their support for this effort, but it will take thousands more to make it become a reality. I strongly urge all of my colleagues to roll up their sleeves and do what they can to support this very important project. For more information contact the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund, Inc., at 1360 Beverly Road, Suite 305, McLean, VA 22101, phone: (703) 960-2320.

There are other ways to express our support. For example, we should be quick to pass two bills pending this Congress to raise the public safety officers death benefit from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and to regulate undetectable plastic firearms.

This is the least we can do for those that do so much for us each and every day of our lives. Now, more than ever, our law enforcement officers need to know we support them.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert a copy of today's Washington Post article reporting on the funeral of Dallas police officer John Glenn Chase:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 27, 1988]

THOUSANDS MOURN DALLAS POLICE OFFICER

DALLAS, January 26.—Thousands of law officers, their badges masked in black, ringed a Baptist church and packed a sanctuary today to mourn a policeman killed by a deranged vagrant.

"We're hurting this morning, O God. We don't understand the tragedy of this man whose life was taken from him because of the uniform he wears," Sgt. Carroll Pruitt prayed before the lawmen, who ranged from marshals to paramedics to park rangers.

Meanwhile, thousands of Dallas residents offered a silent show of support for the police department as they drove to work with headlights on. A group of homeless people marched this afternoon to back police, while other citizens scheduled a candlelight vigil.

Chase, 25, died Saturday in a downtown parking lot when a man who lived on the streets wrestled his gun away and, ignoring the officer's pleas for mercy, shot him three times in the face. Carl Dudley Williams, 34, then walked away firing a shot at two pur-

suing off-duty officers, and was killed in a hail of return gunfire.

Billionaire businessman H. Ross Perot and oilman Ray Hunt have offered planes to transport officers to Chase's funeral Thursday in Des Moines, Iowa. Fort Worth-based American Airlines was to fly the officer's body and family members, including his wife of three months, to Iowa, where her family lives.

LET'S REPLACE OUR ICEBREAKING SHIPS

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this Nation ignored the deterioration of its minesweeping fleet until the events in the Persian Gulf late last year. We now are paying the price of our neglect and are trying to overcome our weakness, but it will be a long time before we are as prepared as we should be.

A similar crisis is developing with regard to the U.S. presence at sea in the Earth's polar regions. Our fleet of icebreakers operated by the U.S. Coast Guard has declined to the point where it does not adequately serve our national security needs in the Arctic and Antarctic. We now have only four commissioned icebreakers, and two of those were built over 40 years ago during World War II. They must be replaced even though the cost of doing so will be high. I might note that in the defense authorization bill enacted last session, Congress made clear that replacement icebreakers must be constructed in U.S. shipyards.

Recently the U.S. Naval Institute in its publication "Proceedings" carried an excellent article by Rear Adm. Norman C. Venzke, USCG (retired). Admiral Venzke served 5 years as the Coast Guard's Chief Officer of Operations and Program Director, Ice Operations. He also served as commanding officer on two of the Coast Guard's polar icebreakers. His analysis of this looming crisis is right on point. I commend it for my colleagues' review.

NOBODY ASKED ME, BUT . . .

(By Rear Adm. Norman C. Venzke, U.S. Coast Guard (Retired))

FIDDLING WHILE THE ICE GRINDS . . .

The articles on the Arctic in the September 1987 *Proceedings* were disappointing. Aside from the comments of Norman Polmar and Captain Thomas C. Pullen, Royal Canadian Navy (Retired), no attention was given to icebreakers—only aircraft and submarines. One could come away from the issue believing that Canada and the Soviet Union need icebreakers, but not the United States.

In fairness to *Proceedings*, I suspect that an author would have discussed U.S. icebreakers if the government agencies responsible for the program were not, once again, in serious disarray over fundamental questions: What type of polar-capable ships does the United States require? Should we lease icebreakers or buy them?

We have to backtrack to the evolution of the U.S. icebreaker fleet after World War II to understand the contentious confusion that surrounds it today. Of the four U.S. icebreakers now operating, two—the

USCGC *Westwind* (WAGB-281) and the USCGC *Northwind* (WAGB-282)—were built toward the end of the war. The other icebreakers are the USCGC *Polar Star* (WAGB-10) and the USCGC *Polar Sea* (WAGB-11), commissioned in 1976 and 1978 respectively. They are ships of much greater capability than the Wind-class vessels, or another predecessor, the USCGC *Glacier* (WAGB-4), which was decommissioned in June 1987, after serving 32 years.

This gives the United States a fleet of two relatively new and powerful Polar-class ships and two old, increasingly unreliable Wind-class icebreakers. Like the U.S. Merchant Marine, the once-powerful U.S. icebreakers fleet is sliding toward a major crisis.

The aging of the fleet and public controversy over whether users should pay for the services of Coast Guard icebreakers point up the need for a long-range interagency policy on the U.S. icebreaker program. Obviously, the country needs icebreakers to execute operations in support of U.S. policy in the Arctic and the Antarctic. The question was—and apparently still is—just how many icebreakers do we need, and of what type? An interagency committee was formed to study the issue in fall 1982. Included were the offices of the Secretary of Transportation and Management and Budget, the National Science Foundation, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Maritime Administration, the Navy, and the Coast Guard.

From the outset, it was obvious that construction and operating costs were driving the agencies as they developed requirements for the icebreaker fleet. Planners were not formulating the requirements and associated costs first and then determining what was affordable. Some agencies were less than candid about what was needed, because they were concerned about having to pay for part of the construction costs.

In July 1984, the committee finally completed the United States Icebreaker Requirements Study, terminating months of tortuous negotiations. The study recommended that "the U.S. Coast Guard should maintain a fleet of four icebreakers to meet stated requirements," and that "the capital costs of new polar icebreakers should be funded by the Coast Guard." Further, the committee recommended that "work should be started immediately on the design of a new polar icebreaker." And "the design of the new icebreakers should enhance research support while retaining essential escort and logistic support capabilities." In short this was to be a multipurpose fleet capable of meeting the needs of the scientific community while carrying sufficient command-and-control equipment to satisfy the Coast Guard's contingency tasking.

The Coast Guard sponsored a minority recommendation in the study that a fifth icebreaker should remain in reserve for unforeseen contingencies. It was that fifth icebreaker, the *Glacier*, that was decommissioned this year. Meanwhile, the sort of contingency the Coast Guard anticipated has already occurred. As Captain Pullen said in his *Proceedings* article, in 1985 the *Polar Sea* had to circumnavigate North America to carry out Thule resupply and Arctic West operations when the *Northwind* had a machinery breakdown. And in 1987, another *Northwind* breakdown forced the United States to ask for support from Canadian icebreakers in resupplying Thule. So it has been demonstrated twice that the United States cannot always depend upon its icebreakers to carry out their missions.

The United States is approaching a crisis in icebreaking capability. Or perhaps we are already there. Modern and powerful as the Polar-class icebreakers are, there are only two of them. Keeping their Wind-class sisters operating for just a few more years may cost more than \$10 million each.

What action has been taken to remedy this problem? Coast Guard officials believed that the issuance of the requirements study report signaled that the agencies involved had reached a compromise that would allow the country to maintain and acquire the icebreakers to meet our national needs. That is not the case.

In 1984, the Coast Guard commenced design of a multipurpose icebreaker capable of breaking 4.5 feet of fast ice or the equivalent at three knots. The design incorporated all reasonable desire of the scientific community and other intended users. Contingent upon the availability of fiscal year 1989 funds, the Coast Guard still plans for the new icebreakers to enter the fleet in 1993.

But relatively new developments—reportedly discussed during recent congressional hearings—are confusing the issue, and may delay the ships' funding and construction:

In the requirements study report, the National Science Foundation agreed to support construction of a multipurpose icebreaker to be operated by the Coast Guard. Now the foundation is recanting that support and lobbying for a single-purpose icebreaking research ship.

There has clearly been a change of the watch at the foundation. Under current federal budget constraints, it is doubtful that the country can afford both ships.

Policymakers are considering whether to lease an icebreaker in lieu of acquiring one for the Coast Guard to operate. There are serious problems with this catchy idea. A lessor will have to procure an expensive icebreaker. But unless the lessor wants to go broke, he will not do so before issues involving the sole-source and multiyear lease are resolved. Legislation would undoubtedly be required to clear the way for such a lease.

The Thyssen-Waff bow form—a development originating in the Federal Republic of Germany—has been recommended as an alternative to acquiring a costly new icebreaker. Reportedly, this bow could convert an old icebreaker into a super icebreaker at low cost. This is an appealing but unproven design. To my knowledge, the Germans are not considering it as a modification to their icebreaker, the *Polarstern*.

So slightly more than three years after the 1984 study was completed, we are back to studying the icebreaker question again. The delay does not benefit the United States.

U.S. polar ship operations are in jeopardy. If anyone doubts it, let's consider the following scenario. Assume that ample funding has been provided to keep the Wind-class ships in satisfactory operating condition. The *Polar Star* and the *Polar Sea* are deployed to Antarctica to carry out logistic support and research operations. Originally, it has been planned to use only one Polar-class and one Wind-class ship in Antarctica, but neither of the Winds could deploy because of a routine availability for one and serious ice damage to the other. It is deep winter in the high Arctic. An emergency occurs there involving U.S. ships. They require icebreaker support. But the United States does not have a highpowered icebreaker that can do the job anywhere in the Northern Hemisphere.

When planning for such a contingency, should we depend upon Canada and the

Soviet Union to handle our search and rescue and other missions in the ice? That is the position we have drifted into by permitting our fleet capability to drop below our requirements, just as we have done, by the way, with U.S. minesweeping capability. In the case of icebreakers, let's stop studying the problem. Let's fund them, acquire them, and put those icebreakers to work.

FRANCIS LEWIS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT SURVEY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the students and staff of Francis Lewis High School in Flushing, Queens County, NY, for publishing an informative survey of its students' opinions on current social issues.

Too often we overlook or ignore the opinions and concerns of young people. Our young men and women offer views and insights that we should listen to and can learn from.

Over 2,000 Francis Lewis High School students were surveyed and I would like to share some of their informative answers.

Just 38 percent feel that our Government meets the need of the people; 31.5 percent of the students support Contra aid, 46.1 percent opposed to the aid; 70 percent support arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union; 70 percent also support AIDS education in lower schools; and 60 percent are opposed to prayer in public schools.

The students were also asked their opinion on issues ranging from equal opportunity employment to surrogate motherhood.

I applaud Francis Lewis High School for this educational survey and wish it similar success in future projects.

I include the results of this interesting survey in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

PARTICIPATORY GOVERNMENT STUDENT SURVEY

[Taken Oct. 26–Nov. 31, 1987; Mr. Gootnick–Fall 1987]

	Number	Percent
PART I. ELECTED OFFICIALS		
1. The number of people polled concerned the knowledge of their Congressman was.....	2,089	
2. The number of people who knew their Congressman.....	586	20.0
3. Do you approve or disapprove of the job your Congressman is doing?		
Number polled.....	2,077	
Approve.....	535	25.7
Disapprove.....	519	25.0
No opinion.....	1,023	19.3
4. Do you approve or disapprove of the job President Reagan is doing?		
Number polled.....	2,078	
Approve.....	646	31.1
Disapprove.....	1,060	52.0
No opinion.....	350	16.9
5. Did President Reagan know of the Iran/Contra scandal?		
Number polled.....	570	
Yes.....	356	62.4
No.....	62	14.3
No opinion.....	132	23.7
6. Should Oliver North be prosecuted?		
Number polled.....	570	
Yes.....	139	24.3
No.....	280	49.1
No opinion.....	151	26.5
7. Should there be a maximum age limit for the Presidency?		
Number polled.....	1,105	
Yes.....	671	60.7
No.....	307	27.6

PARTICIPATORY GOVERNMENT STUDENT SURVEY—
Continued

[Taken Oct. 26–Nov. 31, 1987; Mr. Gootnick–Fall 1987]

	Number	Percent
No opinion	127	11.5
8. Does our Government meet the needs of the people?		
Number polled	560	
Yes	213	36.0
No	260	46.4
No opinion	87	15.6
9. Are politicians corrupt?		
Number polled	570	
Yes	265	50.0
No	66	15.4
No opinion	197	34.5
PART II. FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE MILITARY		
10. Should the United States aid the Contras in Nicaragua?		
Number polled	2,086	
Yes	658	31.5
No	962	46.1
No opinion	466	22.4
11. Should the United States be involved in the Persian Gulf?		
Number polled	1,503	
Agree	506	33.7
Disagree	660	43.9
No opinion	337	19.4
12. Should the United States negotiate with the Russians on arms control?		
Number polled	545	
Agree	381	70.0
Disagree	82	15.0
No opinion	82	15.0
13. Should the United States aid other countries that are threatened by communism and get involved in their foreign affairs?		
Number polled	1,111	
Yes	410	36.9
No	466	42.1
No opinion	233	20.9
14. Should the United States battle terrorism?		
Number polled	560	
Yes	341	60.0
No	150	26.6
No opinion	69	12.4
15. Does the United States spend too much money on defense?		
Number polled	960	
Yes	491	50.1
No	307	31.3
No opinion	182	16.6
16. Should the United States sell arms to other countries in the world?		
Number polled	391	
Agree	123	31.4
Disagree	129	45.6
No opinion	69	22.6
17. Should we be stricter with our immigration laws?		
Number polled	560	
Yes	317	56.6
No	166	30.0
No opinion	75	13.4
18. Should the United States spend more money on the space program?		
Number polled	570	
Yes	237	41.5
No	226	39.6
No opinion	107	18.6
PART III. THE ECONOMY		
19. Do you agree or disagree with the way Reagan is handling our economy?		
Number polled	570	
Agree	151	26.5
Disagree	303	53.1
No opinion	116	20.3
20. Some economists think the U.S. economy is heading toward a depression do you agree/disagree?		
Number polled	942	
Agree	336	35.9
Disagree	360	38.2
No opinion	244	25.9
21. Do you think the economic situation in the United States during the next 6 months will get better or worse?		
Number polled	927	
Better	459	49.5
Worse	308	33.2
No opinion	160	17.3
22. Should the United States have a balanced budget?		
Number polled	540	
Approve	393	72.7
Disapprove	73	13.3
No opinion	82	9.0
23. Are the middle-class over taxed?		
Number polled	560	
Yes	415	74.1
No	106	16.9
No opinion	39	7.0
24. Should the U.S. raise taxes?		
Number polled	570	
Yes	83	14.6
No	402	70.5
No opinion	65	14.9

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PARTICIPATORY GOVERNMENT STUDENT SURVEY—
Continued

[Taken Oct. 26–Nov. 31, 1987; Mr. Gootnick–Fall 1987]

	Number	Percent
25. Should the U.S. help large companies that are going bankrupt?		
Number polled	391	
Agree	49	12.5
Disagree	298	76.2
No opinion	44	11.3
PART IV. EDUCATION		
26. Should the U.S. spend more money on education?		
Number polled	570	
Yes	430	75.4
No	96	16.8
No opinion	44	7.7
27. Should schools be open year round?		
Number polled	928	
Agree	124	13.3
Disagree	708	76.3
No opinion	96	10.3
28. Should children with AIDS be allowed to attend public school?		
Number polled	959	
Yes	369	40.6
No	433	45.1
No opinion	137	14.3
29. Do you approve of high schools giving out contraceptives without parental consent?		
Number polled	1,130	
Approve	540	47.8
Disapprove	413	36.5
No opinion	177	15.7
30. Should AIDS education be taught in lower schools?		
Number polled	560	
Yes	390	69.6
No	139	24.6
No opinion	31	5.6
31. Should there be prayer in public schools?		
Number polled	560	
Yes	165	29.5
No	319	60.0
No opinion	76	10.5
PART V. WOMEN		
32. Should a woman be able to have an abortion?		
Number polled	2,070	
Agree	1,340	64.7
Disagree	476	23.1
No opinion	252	12.2
33. Are women entitled to the same rights as men?		
Number polled	1,120	
Yes	862	76.6
No	137	12.2
No opinion	107	9.0
34. The United States should back equal opportunity employment?		
Number polled	371	
Agree	263	67.2
Disagree	73	16.6
No opinion	55	14.2
PART VI. SOCIAL ISSUES		
35. Should welfare finances be cut?		
Number polled	1,521	
Yes	596	39.1
No	639	42.0
No opinion	266	16.9
36. Do you approve or disapprove of surrogate motherhood?		
Number polled	1,108	
Approve	419	37.6
Disapprove	494	44.6
No opinion	195	17.6
37. Should homosexuals be segregated from the rest of the people?		
Number polled	560	
Yes	261	46.6
No	203	36.3
No opinion	96	17.1
38. Should there be a gay bill of rights?		
Number polled	539	
Yes	118	21.8
No	269	50.0
No opinion	152	26.2
39. Should we segregate people with AIDS?		
Number polled	551	
Approve	201	36.4
Disapprove	247	44.8
No opinion	103	16.6
40. Should AIDS testing be mandatory?		
Number polled	570	
Yes	328	57.5
No	170	29.6
No opinion	72	12.6
41. Should we have mandatory drug testing?		
Number polled	570	
Yes	293	51.4
No	197	33.5
No opinion	60	14.0
42. Should border babies be housed in your neighborhood?		
Number polled	553	
Approve	244	44.1
Disapprove	173	31.2
No opinion	136	24.7

PARTICIPATORY GOVERNMENT STUDENT SURVEY—
Continued

[Taken Oct. 26–Nov. 31, 1987; Mr. Gootnick–Fall 1987]

	Number	Percent
43. Do you approve or disapprove of having homes in your neighborhood for the handicapped?		
Number polled	593	
Approve	303	54.1
Disapprove	166	29.6
No opinion	124	16.3
44. Should capital punishment laws be enforced?		
Number polled	552	
Approve	314	56.9
Disapprove	141	25.5
No opinion	97	17.6
45. Should mercy killing be considered a crime?		
Number polled	530	
Approve	197	37.7
Disapprove	208	39.2
No opinion	125	23.5

IN RECOGNITION OF ANDREW
BARR'S SELFLESS SERVICE TO
OTHERS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues who were away from Capitol Hill over the Christmas season the story of a lifelong resident of northern Virginia who exemplifies the true spirit of selfless service to his fellow man.

Andrew Barr, of Arlington, VA, spent his Christmas on the streets of Washington, DC, assisting the homeless. He passed out sleeping bags, hats, gloves, sweaters and other items which he had donated to help the less fortunate in our community.

We are fortunate to have a man like Andy Barr in our community and at this point in the RECORD, I would like to insert a copy of a Washington Post article which reports on his good deeds for others.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 24, 1987]

A MILLIONAIRE'S GOOD WILL MISSION

(By Elizabeth Lazarus)

On a recent Sunday night, Andy Barr and Sammy Smith chatted quietly as they walked toward Barr's dark green van parked at 17th Street and Constitution Avenue N.W. They made an odd pair—Barr, 53, a real estate broker from Arlington who has made millions buying and selling houses, and Smith, 83, an affable man who makes his home on the streets of Washington.

When they reached the corner, the duo stopped. Just a few blocks away the National Christmas Tree glowed red, blue and gold and young carolers sang of good tidings and cheer. But neither man seemed interested.

"Let see your hands," Barr said.

Smith complied.

Barr stared intently at one of Smith's parched hands and muttered, "looks like a medium." With that he climbed into his van and emerged a few seconds later with a pair of gloves and a sleeping bag, both made by L.L. Bean.

"I sure do appreciate this," said Smith, taking the sleeping bag and gloves that complemented the wool hat and sweater Barr had given him a week before. "Thank you, Reverend," he said.

"Oh, I'm no reverend. I'm just a real estate man," Barr said.

Andy Barr is part of an increasing number of residents in the Washington area who are making a commitment to help the homeless.

That commitment takes many forms—some people make sandwiches, others volunteer to staff soup kitchens and shelters, some donate money or clothes, said Mitch Snyder, founder of the Community for Creative Non-Violence.

But Barr is somewhat unusual.

Few people have the resources to donate nearly \$15,000 worth of L.L. Bean sleeping bags, hats, gloves, cargo bags, jeans and sweaters, even with a company discount of 15 to 20 percent.

And few actually go to the parks, grates and subway stations to talk to the homeless.

"I like to see the people I help—to touch them on their arm, to shake their hand. It benefits both the recipient and the donor. I almost never refuse [to give them things] even if they come back for seconds," he said.

A self-made man, Barr recalls being hungry once himself—for money.

For more than 20 years, he devoted himself to real estate, buying houses with no money down.

He wrote several books on the subject and even founded his own real estate school.

But several million dollars later, Barr found his appetite for money was more than satisfied. So he closed his office in the late 1970s and started working just a few hours a day, spending the rest of his time enjoying hobbies such as camping and helping out worthy causes, he said.

Until this past November, Barr said he confined his charitable activities mostly to give money to churches and charities as well as to such individuals as Lenny Skutnik, who rescued a survivor of the Jan. 13, 1982, Air Florida crash.

Barr felt Skutnik made a difference.

Barr said that shortly before Thanksgiving he saw a news story about a man who makes 100 sandwiches for the homeless every week.

It moved him to help.

Not sure what would be most beneficial, Barr called Snyder and asked him what he thought about giving sleeping bags to the homeless.

When Snyder told him it was a good idea, Barr wasted no time and ordered 100.

Barr gave the first 50 CCNV volunteers to distribute. Snyder had encouraged Barr to go with the volunteers, but he declined.

"It was cold and windy that night. And Andy Barr didn't want to go out, didn't want to see. But then the next time when I did go out with them, I saw that it was much better giving in person," Barr said.

On Thanksgiving, Barr decided not to go to his sister's home near Atlantic City, N.J. Instead, Barr said he went to the Mall to give out more sleeping bags and \$500 in \$10 bills.

"It was wonderful to see people using these sleeping bags. I feel I am among friends," Barr said.

"It's such a turnaround. He never did anything like this before," said Edwina Ogden, Barr's sister. "He lives alone and I was worried about him being alone on Thanksgiving. But he said this past one was the best he had ever had. Money doesn't seem to be a problem in his life. It's almost like the challenge is gone. He has been successful. Now he has another goal in life.

Bert Sikkelee, a minister at Herndon United Methodist Church and an acquaintance of Barr's for four years, said he was

not surprised to hear that Barr was helping the homeless.

"He's a kind-hearted, smart, highly motivated man whose mind is always racing. If he sees someone who needs [help], he hands it out. That is very much in character with Andy," Sikkelee said.

"He's doing a good thing," Snyder said. "Best of all he is expressing concern and going out of his way trying to help these people. That is as important as the material things he's giving out. The recognition that someone cares."

In the next few months, Barr said, he would like to distribute waterproof ponchos and shoes. Today he plans to help shuttle people from the CCNV shelter to the Washington Convention Center for a Christmas Eve dinner. And Christmas morning he will give out more sleeping bags, socks and other items to help buffer the cold.

"I identify with these people and can see parts of myself in them, Barr said. "I am not a hero."

FORMER HOBBS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER SUMMERS DIES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, this month my home State of New Mexico lost one of its finest newspaper men in the form of Bob Summers, who passed away January 7.

Mr. Summers spent an entire lifetime providing the people of his community, Hobbs, NM, with the day's news. He followed the profession of his father, also a newspaper man, when he joined his brother in launching the Hobbs Daily-News Sun in 1937. To this day, the Daily-News Sun brings to the people of Hobbs the happenings of the world as well as their town.

Mr. Summers' talents were not unrecognized because he was the publisher of a newspaper in a relatively small town: just last October he was elected to the New Mexico Press Association's Hall of Fame after already having served as president of that group of journalists. He also believed strongly in public service: he served in the Army, and later as an aide to the Secretary of the Army.

The reigns of the Daily-News Sun in Hobbs have been assumed by a new publisher, but Bob Summers' absence from that community's life is already widely felt.

FORMER HOBBS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER SUMMERS DIES

HOBBS.—Funeral services are scheduled for 10 a.m. Monday for Robert L. Summers, the former publisher of The Hobbs Daily News-Sun.

Summers, 71, died Wednesday at Park Plaza Hospital in Houston, where he had been since Dec. 24, when he fell while on a cruise ship docked in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico. He and his wife, Louise, had sailed Dec. 20 from Los Angeles.

The services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church in Hobbs.

Summers retired as News-Sun publisher last July 17, when the newspaper's reins were assumed by Bill Shearman.

Summers' contributions to New Mexico's newspaper profession were recognized last

October when he was elected to the New Mexico Press Association's Hall of Fame.

He was a former president of the NMPA. He served many years on the association's board of directors and was a member of various board committees until his retirement.

Summers was honored by the Democratic Party of Lea County in July for his work in the party. He was the first recipient of the James M. Murray Jr. Award, which designated him as "Democrat of the Year."

His party work had gained the attention of then-President Jimmy Carter, who named Summers as a civilian aide to the secretary of the Army in 1977. Summers served for three years.

After his retirement from the newspaper business, Summers continued to operate Martindale Petroleum Corp. as that company's president.

He also was active in banking for many years. He was a director of First Interstate Bank and a member and former chairman of the bank's executive committee.

Born Aug. 9, 1916, in Hartsville, MO., Summers chose to follow the newspaper profession of his father. He majored in journalism at Southwest Missouri University in Springfield.

Summers' first and only job in the business was with The Hobbs Daily News-Sun, which his brother, Tom Summers, helped form.

Summers joined the organization as an advertising salesman in the summer of 1937. He became advertising director the next year.

By 1941, he had served as circulation director and was editor and general manager.

Summers joined the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1942 during World War II, spending most of his military career in the Panama Canal Zone, where he was a pilot and training instructor.

He was discharged in 1946, and returned to The News-Sun. He became publisher in 1948 when his brother stepped down.

Summers also served as vice president of the Sun Publishing Co. and a member of the board of directors.

He married Louise Caunch on April 14, 1944.

He is survived by his wife; a brother, Dr. W.A. Summers of Detroit, and two sisters, Virginia Cooper of Detroit and Florence Schudy of Houston.

JOSÉ MARTÍ

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the 135th anniversary of the birth of the great Cuban patriot, José Martí. Martí a writer by profession, was a leader of Cuba's struggle for independence in the late 19th century. So profound is his legacy that he is revered by both the present Cuban regime and the Cuban American community in the United States.

Martí spent several years in exile in New York City where he gathered support for Cuban independence from among others, the fledgling Puerto Rican community. I would like to share with my colleagues a brief biography of José Martí written by Carlos Ripoll, a noted

Cuban historian who is currently a professor at Queens College in New York City.

JOSÉ MARTÍ

The importance of José Martí to the American reader does not lie only in the fact that he was a most acute observer of this country, nor in his being considered one of the great writers of the Hispanic world. Martí's importance stems as well from the universality and timeliness of this thought.

Martí devoted his life to ending colonial rule in Cuba and to preventing the island from falling into the hands of the United States after the defeat of Spain or under a regime inimical to the democratic principles he held. With those goals, and with the conviction that the independence of the Caribbean was crucial to Latin American security and to the balance of power in the world, he used his talents to forge a nation. Thence the breadth of his works: he was a revolutionary, a statesman, a guide, and a mentor. And because his vast culture enabled him to move freely in the most diverse fields, his teaching is rich indeed.

Martí was born in Havana in 1853. At seventeen he was exiled to Spain for his opposition to colonial rule. There he published a pamphlet exposing the horrors of political imprisonment on the island, which he himself had experienced. Upon graduating from the University of Saragossa, he established himself in Mexico City, where he began his literary career. A military coup d'état led him to depart to Guatemala, but government abuses forced him to abandon that country as well. In 1878 he returned to Cuba under a general amnesty, but he conspired against the Spanish authorities and once again was banished. Then, after a year in the United States, he went to Venezuela to settle, only to have still another dictatorship force him to depart. Martí lived in New York from 1881 to 1895, when he left to join the war for Cuban independence that he had painstakingly organized. There he died in one of its first skirmishes.

During the years he spent in the United States, Martí analyzed American society with clarity and insight as a correspondent for the most influential newspapers of Argentina, Venezuela and Mexico. "In order to know a country," he wrote, "one must study all its aspects and expressions, its elements, its tendencies, its apostles, its poets, and its bandits." This he did, and because of his uncompromising honesty, his chronicles contain both criticism and praise that have sometimes been put to improper use. It was the period when the American experiment in self-government and free enterprise was crystallizing, now strengthening, now undermining moral values. Martí roundly censured materialism, prejudice, expansionist arrogance, and political corruption, and enthusiastically applauded love of liberty, tolerance, egalitarianism, and the practice of democracy. Thus, in October of 1885, contrasting the opulence and poverty in New York, he warned his readers: "It is necessary to study the way this nation sins, the way it errs, the way it founders, so as not to founder as it does. . . . One must not merely take the statistics at face value but hold them up to examination and, without being dazzled, see the meaning they contain. This is a great nation, and the only one where men can be men, but as a result of conceit over its prosperity and of its inability to satisfy its appetites, it is falling into moral pygmeism, into a poisoning of reason, into a reprehensible adoration of all success."

Martí's thought has ethical foundations; as a political theorist and as an artist he can be understood only in terms of his faith in morality. Every inquiry into the nature of man and his role on earth led Martí to identify the good with the true. For him there was no force behind what he considered right unless it had the strength of truth. He believed that "every human being has within him an ideal man, just as every piece of marble contains in a rough state a statue as beautiful as the one that Praxiteles the Greek made of the god Apollo." To attain the salvation of man the only thing needed, he felt, was to free man from apathy and egotism.

The will to affect reality kept Martí from limiting himself to pure speculation, and given his capacity for abstract thought and his ability to reduce it to concrete formulae of conduct—a rare combination—his ideas are of singular value. Martí himself explained it thus: "What proud work could be done by sending forth to face life together three beings who think differently about it: one, like the Brahman and the Morabite, given to the impossible worship of absolute truth, the second to exuberant self-interest, and the third with a Brahman's spirit restrained by prudent reason and going through life as I do, sadly and sure that no reward will come, daily drawing fresh water from an ever recalcitrant stone."

How to achieve a functional accommodation of "truth," "self-interest," and "reason" was the central question posed by Martí. Although he did not systematize his knowledge and, therefore, left no treatise on political science, his works are replete with ideas on the purpose of the State and its relations to society. He thought it possible to reconcile individual with collective needs and disapproved all governmental forms that proposed subjecting either, since freedom was for him the only viable climate for human existence: "A nation is made of the rights and opinions of all its children," he wrote, "and not the rights and opinions of a single class." He knew that the differences and inequalities among men could not be ignored, but that neither could they be left to the whims of history or the manipulation of a single group. Rather, he recommended correcting the imbalances through "social charity and social concern," the objectives of which were, he declared, "to reform nature herself, for man can do that much; to give long arms to those whose arms are short; to even the chances for men who have few gifts; to compensate for lack of genius with education."

Martí's own example lent validity to his doctrines, and the strength of his style enhanced their effectiveness as political and philosophical instruments. His literary work is an invaluable achievement of expression and is conditioned throughout by moral objectives; the artist and the apostle became inseparable in his work. "In literature one should not be Narcissus but a missionary," he proclaimed. For Martí aesthetics was but an aspect of ethics: "Man is noble and inclined to what is best. After knowing beauty and the morality that comes from it, he can never after live without morality and beauty." In his art and as a critic of art he resolutely voiced faith in human perfectibility, a faith in total agreement with his insistence on coupling act with thought.

UNION, NJ, HIGH SCHOOL FARMERS, STATE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the Members of this House to a great success story in New Jersey. It is the Union High School football program under Coach Lou Rettino. In completing another undefeated season, the Union High School Farmers again achieved the distinction of being recognized as the No. 1 ranked football team in New Jersey and one of the top 10 high school teams in the Nation, according to USA Today.

Coach Rettino has built a football dynasty at Union High School. In three of the last four seasons, his teams have gone undefeated, and in only 11 seasons as head coach of the Union High School football team, he has achieved 100 victories. It is a remarkable record when you consider the fact that Coach Rettino and his staff teach the fundamentals of the game to new players each season.

The commitment to excellence at Union High School also extends beyond the playing field into the classroom. A dedicated teaching staff, a sound and efficient school administration led by Superintendent Dr. James M. Caulfield, and parents who care about their children's education have produced a winning attitude in Union High School and the elementary schools. This was recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education, William Bennett, who a few months ago presented the Union Board of Education with the National Governor's Association Award as 1 of 16 model public school districts in the Nation.

It proves, Mr. Speaker, that athletics and academics go hand in hand with the right kind of leadership and community commitment to excellence. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Mr. Walter Shallcross, athletic director, and Coach Rettino and his championship team. It includes the following:

UNION HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL ROSTER 1987-88

GRADE 12

Joe Cruz, Joe Dotro, Bob Falzarano, Dean Ferdinand, Mike Ferroni, Steve Fillaci, Guy Francis, Frank Goveia, Tawan Green, Mike Katz, George Kostis, Chris Markovich, Joe Matina, Al Miller, Anthony Nardone, Tom O'Rourke, Eugene Pierce, John Power, Daryl Scott, Bill Vignes, and Kevin Williams.

HEAD COACH

Lou Rettino.

COACHES

Fred Stengel, Jack DeBarbieri, Jeff Longueil, Chet Czaplinski, Gary Zakovic, Brian Shanahan, Sam Iacobone, Carmine Guarino, Charles King, and Russell Cannavo.

GRADE 11

Cliff Baskerville, Marcus Coley, Steve Donaway, Ralph Johnson, Robert Jones, Sean Lattimore, Mike Magliacano, Marlon Mathews, Russ Menoni, Dave Mollett, Frank Napolitano, Paul Palmucci, Jamal Patterson, Frank Pontoriero, Dave Rego,

Nick Ricigliano, Fred Scott, Gerald Smith, Doug Solla, Derrick Vaughan, Anthony Wakefield, James Young, and Richard Zimbardo.

ATHLETIC TRAINER

Mike Zurlini.

STUDENT TRAINERS

Ken DesRochers, Bill Grobes, Tom Krauth, Tom Ollemer, Karen Ostroski, Jenn Regan, and Nicole Hodge.

GRADE 10

Pat Allen, Chris Banks, Scott Binder, Andre Caban, Kirk Patrick Capers, Julio Cepeda, Daryl Crawford, Louis D'Annario, Chris Dupre, Gus Fernandez, Earl Finney, Doran Godwin, James Herrera, Scott Hibbard, Todd Hibbard, Shawn Hodges, Conrad Jones, Robert Kimble, Andre Marksimow, James Martielli, Matt McMurdo, Sam Mickens, Gary Morris, Sean Mullery, Shaun Murray, Robert Pecoraro, Michael Simonsen, Kelvin Smith, Martin Soto, Richard Tullis, Van Tran, and Craig Walker.

STATISTICIANS

Nicole Mayo, Kim Policastro, Dannines Soares, and Diane Lang.

THE BICENTENNIAL AND THE FIRST CONGRESS

HON. LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, on January 12, Dr. Ray Smock, the Historian of the House of Representatives and the Director of our Office of the Bicentennial addressed the Capitol Hill Chapter of the Federal Bar Association. Dr. Smock provided the members of the association with an entertaining and inciteful commentary on the First Congress which convened 199 years ago in March, its members and the issues facing the new Federal Government.

As we continue the process of observing the 200th anniversary of our Constitution, its ratification and the establishment of the three branches of our Federal Government, I would like to share Dr. Smock's comments with my colleagues. In addition, I would recommend that anyone desiring additional information about the 200th anniversary of the Congress to contact our Historian, Dr. Ray Smock, or his counterpart in the Senate, Dr. Richard Baker.

THE GREAT EXPERIMENT BEGINS: THE FIRST FEDERAL CONGRESS IN ACTION

(By Dr. Raymond W. Smock, Historian of the U.S. House of Representatives)

One Hundred and Ninety Nine years ago the new government of the fledgling United States of America began in New York City amidst the ringing of church bells, the display of flags, and the roar of cannon. It was a time of great promise and of great opportunity for the new nation. Many historians consider the First Federal Congress to be the most productive legislative assembly in the history of the country. Being the First Congress had some built in advantages from the standpoint of history, just as part of George Washington's greatness stems from his large role in setting so many precedents in the development of the Executive branch. But none of this was automatic.

The achievements of the First Federal Congress were forged by real people operating in an arena full of political choices. In looking backward two centuries, we get a glimpse of Congress that is both very familiar and very strange to us. The Congress has changed tremendously in two centuries, but in some fundamental ways it has remained the same.

It is such a commonplace to say that the size of the Congress has grown to keep pace with the nation, that I hesitate to even say it. I do so now merely to get us ready for a brief trip back 200 years. One of the cardinal rules of historical understanding is to put yourself in the shoes of the people in the time you are studying. If we begin with today's problems and today's political assumptions, and the realities of today's Congress, we will have a harder time understanding the First Congress. Looking backward two centuries the United States seems deceptively simple. It appears quaint, rustic, romantic, purer, less technical, less complex, slower paced, less urgent. Somehow it also seems nobler, a time, as some claim, when giants strode the land; godlike statesmen whose likes we have never seen since and are unlikely to ever see again. The men who shaped the nation have been elevated to virtual sainthood. We even carry their likenesses with us in our pockets and wallets. But making gods out of the leaders of the Founding period distorts history plays tricks on how we view the past and the present. When we view the personalities and actions of the Members of the First Congress as real people, many quite ordinary, struggling with real day to day political decisions and realize they were persons who had the same kind of strengths and weaknesses as the people in the 100th Congress, then history has meaning for us.

But what I say about the accomplishments of the "saints" in the First Congress is likely to play up their legendary qualities, because so many of the humanizing details have been lost or forgotten. But I am always looking for the telling insight about Congress that gives the Members and the institution a human quality, because I firmly believe that the Congress is the most human of governmental institutions, and the one that most closely reflects American politics and the American character.

Let me give you a brief overview, mostly statistical, of then and now.

Fisher Ames, a Member of the first House of Representatives from Massachusetts, described his colleagues this way.

"The House is composed of sober, solid, old-charter folks, as we often say. At least, I am sure that there are many such. They have been in government before, and they are not disposed to embarrass business, nor are they, for the most part, men of intrigue . . . However, though I am rather less awed and terrified at the sight of the members than I expected to be, I assure you I like them very well. There are few shining geniuses; there are many who have experience, the virtues of the heart, and habits of business."

Nineteen Members of the First Congress had been delegates to the Federal Convention in 1787. Nine of them served in the House and 10 in the Senate. In the House one of the "few geniuses" referred to by Fisher Ames was none other than James Madison, often called the father of the Constitution, who served in the House during the first four Congresses. The Members then were planters, lawyers, merchants, and a few clergymen. Today, in the 100th Con-

gress, the planters have been replaced by businessmen and bankers, not too far removed from the role played by the planters of 200 years ago. Thirty-eight percent of the Members of the First House were lawyers. Forty-two percent of the 100th House are lawyers. In the Senate the percentage of lawyers has risen from thirty-eight percent in the First Senate to sixty-two percent today. There were 65 representatives and 26 senators in the First Congress. Today there are 435 voting House Members and five territorial delegates and 10 Senators. The First Congress handled 143 House-introduced measures and 24 Senate measures, resulting in the passage of 117 bills, compared with 7,522 measures introduced into the 99th Congress on the House side and 4,080 on the Senate side, with a total of 664 bills enacted through 31 standing House committees and 24 standing Senate committees.

The statistical comparisons give us some idea of the dimension of the changes that have transformed the Congress in two centuries. But they do not tell the whole story, any more than baseball statistics alone can explain the game of baseball. The real test, it seems to me, is to judge the 11,000 persons who have served in Congress in the past 200 years by the job description handed down by the Framers of the Constitution themselves. By that standard the job of the Congress, no matter how well done, is never finished, because the task is to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity.

I started out by saying the First Congress was the most productive legislative assembly in U.S. history. But if you were there, in New York City, on March 4, 1789, when it all began, you sure wouldn't think that it was going to amount to much. The public turned out to celebrate and cheer for the new Constitution and the new Congress. Flags were everywhere. At 11 o'clock, the hour of the convening of the First Congress under the new Constitution, church bells pealed throughout the city, which at that time had a population of 29,000. The Members who made it to that day's session found the newly renovated Federal Hall, at the corner of Broad and Wall Streets, unfinished, even though carpenters had worked feverishly for months to get things ready. The Members of the House had to meet in makeshift quarters.

Only thirteen House Members, out of 65 who would eventually serve in the First Congress, showed up. The Senate, too, failed to achieve a quorum. Both bodies adjourned in less than an hour, and the guns sounded again and the crowds cheered again, but the Members themselves were disappointed in the anticlimax of their first day under the new Constitution. Fisher Ames of Massachusetts, worried as days dragged into weeks with still no quorum. "We lose credit, spirit, everything. The public will forget the government before it is born," he wrote. Finally on April 1, almost a month after the new government was to begin, the House achieved its first quorum. The Senate followed suit five days later. At last the government was launched.

Two hundred years later, as we prepare for the bicentennial of these events, I wish the House had gotten down to business on March 31, or April 2, or any day other than April 1. I can already see the jokes and media madness that will focus on the fact that the House finally got down to business

on April Fool's Day and nothing has changed since! Knocking Congress is as American as Apple Pie, and few will pass up the chance to comment on this unfortunate juxtaposition of dates. Even a Member of the First Congress, Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, wrote to his wife questioning the wisdom of beginning the Congress on Fool's Day.

Once a quorum was achieved the House wasted no more time getting down to business, electing their first Speaker and first Clerk that same day. The Speaker was Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, a huge capable man who was a leader of the influential German community of Pennsylvania, a former clergyman, and Pennsylvania state legislator. The House chose him for his strong experience as a parliamentarian. He had served as Speaker of the Pennsylvania General Assembly from 1780 to 1783.

The First Clerk of the House, John Beckley of Virginia, who served the first four congresses and the seventh, eighth, and ninth congresses, was a young, highly skilled clerk and lawyer who had served the Virginia legislature in several capacities. Beckley, it seemed, was always in poor health and was just one step away from debtor's prison, although he managed to keep up appearances and even owned a few slaves. He borrowed heavily from his friends such as James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. Beckley has come under fire recently from historians of the early congresses not for his politics but for his records-keeping practices. Many of the records that we wish we had to reconstruct the history of the early congresses were assumed to have been destroyed when the British invaded Washington and burned the Capitol in 1814. That's the standard legend around here, and it's partly true. But now we know that many of those records were discarded earlier by the meticulous Beckley himself, who couldn't stand to have loose paper scattered around the Clerk's office.

Beckley would probably be shocked to realize that historians would be lamenting the loss of his rough drafts two centuries later. In the Senate, on the other hand, the first Secretary, Samuel Otis, was a model archivist who has been praised for saving enough for us to reconstruct legislative histories by comparing handwriting on draft legislation and determining who introduced which amendments, and when. Because of Otis's efforts we have a much better idea of what was going on in the first years of the Senate than we do in the House, even though the Senators chose to meet in secret.

It is a bit ironic that the first Clerk of the House has been the subject of more historical attention, including a fine full length biography, than has the first Speaker. The first elected officer and the first staff member of the House did far more to shape history than Frederick Muhlenberg did. Beckley, a protege of James Madison, was a real power behind the throne in national politics, thwarting the presidential ambitions of Alexander Hamilton and championing his hero Thomas Jefferson.

While I am mentioning the staff of the first Congress, I may as well cover them all. Today there are more than 18,000 of us, with about 11,000 on the House side and 7,000 on the Senate side, representing a \$3 billion dollar enterprise. In the First Congress, there was the Clerk, two assistant clerks, the Chaplain, the Sergeant at Arms, the Doorkeeper and one assistant, and that was it. The Senate had a Secretary of the

Senate, a chaplain, two clerks, a doorkeeper, and a messenger. The budget to run the First Congress was less than \$374,000. The Clerk employed his assistants mainly to transcribe the journals and other business of the House and see to it that everything was placed in neat bound volumes. The Clerk, among his other duties, was the reading clerk, praised for his clear, precise delivery, and he was even the first Librarian of Congress, beginning in 1802, overseeing its whopping \$5,000 budget and all 243 books in the Library's collection. There were also one or two public printers hired by contract to print bills and laws, but they would not qualify technically as House staff.

Since there were no standing committees in the First Congress, there was no committee staff. For each of the 143 bills that were introduced in the First Congress a separate committee was appointed by the Speaker to handle each item. The Chairman of the committee was often the first person named by the Speaker. It was not a position of power. The Members, often working in their boarding houses near Federal Hall, wrote the legislation themselves with no staff assistance. Furthermore, there were no lobbyists, at least as we describe them today. Members often consulted prominent politicians and businessmen in their home states and asked for specific information needed to help draft legislation, but that was the usual extent of outside advice, other than what came through direct petitions to the Congress. Congress also heard often, through petitions, from a fellow on George Washington's staff by the name of Alexander Hamilton, the secretary of the Treasury, who kept Congress busy with his reports on national financing and other matters. The President himself generally confined his communications with Congress to matters related to Indian treaties and the military.

The petition, derived from British common law and widely employed in the colonial legislatures, was the primary device for getting an issue before Congress. This was true until at least the 1820s, when "lobby agents" began to make their appearance in the halls of Congress and in the state legislatures. The closest things to lobbying in the First Congress were the actions of such "special interests" as the Potomac Company, desiring a permanent capital on the Potomac, and the activities of agents of the Ohio Company, and other speculators in western lands.

Studying the petitions to the First Congress is one of the best ways I know to see what kind of issues came before the House. Many of the petitions led directly to legislation. The workload of the Congress, as reflected in the numbers of petitions received on a particular subject, is one way to study the origins of the standing committees. Last year the Committee on Energy and Commerce published a remarkable compilation of the petitions received by the first four congresses. It graphically portrays what was on the mind of Americans from 1789 to 1795. You be the judge of whether things have changed much in two centuries. Here is a brief sample of some of the petitions received by the First Congress:

1. Within ten days of the first quorum, a group of tradesmen in Baltimore urged Congress to pass "an imposition of duties on all foreign articles which can be made in America." The same day the House appointed a committee of nine Members to draft an import and tonnage bill. There were many commercial petitions urging increased duties on foreign goods.

2. The House received petitions from "sundry persons, citizens of the United States, captured and held in slavery by the Algerians."

3. In August of 1789 the Sergeant at Arms desired an inquiry into charges made against him in an anonymous letter to the Speaker.

4. Petitions came in from public creditors urging the House to appropriate sufficient funds to pay the interest on the public debt.

5. There were many pension claims from Revolutionary War veterans, and claims from citizens for property confiscated or damaged in the war.

But the enduring legacy of the First Congress was the role it played in completing the work of the Federal Convention, held two years earlier in Philadelphia. The Framers of the Constitution left important work undone, and some of the state ratifying conventions made additional demands that needed attention in the First Congress, mainly the adoption of a Bill of Rights. Furthermore, parts of the executive branch needed to be fleshed out, and Article III of the Constitution, describing the federal judiciary, was the most incomplete part of the Constitution, awaiting Congressional action. Here then, are a few of the monumental achievements of the First Congress relating to the Constitution. It is safe to say that the First Congress breathed life into the Constitution and transformed it from a document describing how government should work to an actual functioning system. Considering the fact that 19 of these persons were the same individuals who drafted the Constitution, and given the fact that the Committee on the Whole House was about the same size as the Federal Convention, the First Congress was very much like the Convention itself.

Congress conducted the process of counting the electoral ballots of the first electoral college and administered the inauguration of George Washington as President and John Adams as Vice President.

Congress created the executive departments of State, Treasury, and War, and established the office of Attorney General.

Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1789, giving form to Article III of the Constitution and establishing the Supreme Court and the federal court system. The Judiciary Act, by the way, is the only case we know of where an actual subcommittee was established to handle the bill in the Senate. The subcommittee had three members, Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, William Paterson of New Jersey, and Caleb Strong of Massachusetts. House records are not complete enough for this time period to determine if subcommittees were used by the House.

And, as I mentioned above, the Congress, under the leadership of James Madison in the House, introduced 12 amendments to the Constitution, ten of which were eventually adopted as the Bill of Rights.

Other bills passed in the First Congress related to some familiar subjects: an oath of office, copyrights and patents, support of lighthouses and maritime regulations, the first act to preserve the records of government, a naturalization act, postal regulations, duties on distilled spirits, funding of the national debt, the incorporation of the bank of the United States, and last, but not least, a bill to establish a permanent seat of the federal government along the banks of the Potomac River.

Overall, the First Congress was preoccupied with the national debt created during the Revolutionary War. It spent more time

on this subject than any other. But in terms of time consumed, and the amount of politicking that went on, the other major issue was the permanent location of the capital. The First Congress spent its first seventeen months in New York City, moved to Philadelphia, for its third session, and remained there for ten years until 1800, when Washington became the permanent seat. The question of the location of the capital kept popping up as a bargaining chip in relation to other bills, and helped determine the outcome of such legislation as the bank bill, the assumption of state debts, and other matters.

Everything the First Congress did was not, however, of such Olympian proportions. The Senate spent practically its entire first month in debate over what to call the President. Should it be "His Excellency" or "His Elective Highness"? Or, as the Senate came to prefer: "His Highness the President of the United States and Protector of the Rights of the Same." To the everlasting credit of the House of Representatives, the people's branch, the Senate's highfalutin strategy failed and we have known all our Presidents since Washington as "Mr. President." And the man who led the effort for the fancy title, Vice President John Adams, got his own titles: "His Rotundity," and "His Superfluous Excellency." Even this debate, as trite as it may seem today, had its serious side. The Federalists were debating not with antifederalists, but with themselves over an issue some perceived as an attempt to establish a monarchy in the United States and threaten the country's development as a republic. This issue, along with more fundamental disagreements stemming from sectional disputes and other matters would eventually divide the Federalists into two factions called Hamiltonian Federalists and Jeffersonian Republicans, divisions that contributed to the development of an important new phenomenon, not envisioned by the framers of the Constitution or the Members of the First Congress: a thing called political parties, which, I need not remind anyone in this room, transformed the way the future Congresses would do their work.

Fisher Ames, whom I cited earlier, made a prediction about the First Congress on its opening day. "The feds have too much faith in its good," he wrote, "and the anti's too much forecast of its ill tendencies. Both will be baulked probably." And he used the word "baulked" as a synonym for "frustrated." Two hundred years later the Federalists and Antifederalists debate, while still vital to an understanding of American politics, seems far removed from the complex organized parties and special interests of today. But Ames' observation still holds true. What he predicted as the reaction to the First Congress could be applied to the 99 that have followed. Some still have faith in the good of Congress, while others forecast its ill tendencies. And both viewpoints have been "baulked" for two hundred years. The great experiment to see if we can keep our republic continues.

TRIBUTE OF SUSAN S. TABOR TO RAOUL WALLENBERG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 43d anniversary of the abduction of the great humanitarian Raoul Wallenberg by Soviet military officials in Budapest in 1945. Some 9 months earlier, this young Swede arrived in the Hungarian capital at about the time that the notorious Nazi Adolph Eichman had arrived in Budapest with the task of exterminating the Jews of Hungary. Wallenberg fought Eichman at every turn and through skill, wit, and sheer determination succeeded in saving the lives of 100,000 men, women, and children.

Mr. Speaker, as we mark the 43d anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance into the Soviet gulag, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress a tribute to Wallenberg by Susan S. Tabor of New York City. Despite a grave illness, she traveled to Washington last fall to speak in the Senate Russell rotunda about how Raoul Wallenberg saved her life and the lives of many others.

Born in Budapest in 1920 and educated in Hungary, Mrs. Tabor lived through the Nazi era. In 1939, she married Emery Tabor, an architect, and emigrated to the United States in 1948. Since 1950, she has been a librarian at the Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion.

Mrs. Tabor believes she owes her life to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swede who saved the lives of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews late in World War II. Wallenberg acted to save people in many ways, but none was more dramatic than his intervention in the Nazi-enforced death march of Jews from Hungary to Austria. Here is how Susan Tabor recalls that event:

It happened forty three years ago, and it is still a recurring nightmare in my life.

My mother and I were taken with thousands and thousands of others on a Death March toward Austria. Trains were not running, and we had to be driven on foot in mud, cold rain and snow toward our destination—the gas chambers.

At night like cattle we were herded into an abandoned brick factory, many of us breaking legs in hidden pits. Whoever tried to climb out was mercilessly beaten, and some were killed by the guards.

Once in, there was hardly room on the floor for everybody to sit. There was no light, no food, no doctors, no first aid, no sanitary facilities, no one was allowed outside. Armed guards walked around stepping on people, abusing them, cursing and shooting. We were beaten because our spirit was broken. Somehow, the night passed.

The next day, unexpectedly at one end of the building, we saw people in civilian clothes with a loudspeaker and flashlights. And there was Raoul Wallenberg. We just stared, not even realizing he was talking to us, not even comprehending what he was saying.

He was telling us that he had demanded of the Germans that those with *schutzpasses* should be allowed to return to Buda-

pest. He further informed us that medical doctors and nurses had volunteered to take care of the sick and wounded. He demanded that toilet facilities be provided.

Can you fathom what his being there meant to us hunted, desperate people? Someone thought we were human beings worth saving. Someone who had no obligation to us fought for us.

And suddenly, those beaten people straightened their backs, and from every corner you could hear 'Shema Yisrael,' the declaration of faith of the Jews. Maybe we were getting ready for death with dignity. Or maybe, just maybe, there was a glimmer of hope for survival.

The next morning, we were lined up to continue the march toward our last destination, but Raoul Wallenberg was there with his trucks. Under his watchful eyes, the Nazi officers checked the *schutzpasses*, and Wallenberg removed those under his protection to the relative safety of protected houses in Budapest. The others continued their march and according to records, 150,000 perished on their way.

Allow me to quote Elie Weisel: "Hitler's platform contained many pledges, but the only one, nearly the only one, he fulfilled was the extermination of the Jewish people. How much more then do the deeds and humanity of Raoul Wallenberg shine, giving hope, for mankind".

THE STRUGGLE FOR UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on January 23, a banquet was held in Farmington, CT, by the Connecticut chapters of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, commemorating the 70th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. The guest of honor was the Honorable Bohdan Futey, a judge in the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington, DC.

On January 22, 1918, the Ukrainian people, through the Ukrainian Central Rada, proclaimed the Ukraine a full-fledged sovereign and independent state, with its capital in Kiev. The new government forged close economic and political ties with a number of European nations, including Britain and France. Tragically, Ukrainian independence was shortlived. The country was invaded late in 1918 by Polish and Russian armies. Ukrainians of all ages rallied to preserve their precious freedom, but after a heroic struggle which lasted 3 years, the Ukrainian National Republic was finally defeated by the numerically superior forces of Lenin's army.

With the Soviet occupation came political, cultural, and religious repression and economic exploitation on a grand scale. Over 7 million Ukrainians starved to death in the only recorded manmade famine in world history. These hardships continued during the Second World War, as members of the Ukrainian resistance movement fought bravely against the Nazi and the Soviet armies in turn. In efforts to halt the activities of the resistance, hundreds of thou-

sands of Ukrainians were deported, exiled or killed by the Nazis and the Soviets.

Today, the Ukrainians' struggle for independence and human rights goes on. While almost half of all political prisoners being held in the Soviet Union are Ukrainians, scores of intellectual and cultural activists continue to criticize the Soviet regime despite great personal risks. These brave men and women are joined by the many Ukrainians around the world and their friends who continue the struggle for a free Ukraine.

As we commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day, we remember the cost the Ukrainian people have paid in their battle for freedom. The celebrations honoring Ukrainian independence that are taking place worldwide in Ukrainian communities this week are not only a salute to those who have kept the dream of an independent Ukraine alive, but also celebrate the ideal of freedom, and the right of all people to self-determination.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK SHINE

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of my community, Jack Shine, who has also been honored by the Anti-Defamation League—Pacific Southwest Region for his leadership in advancing the causes of human rights in the community and the corporate world. He is the recipient of the Anti-Defamation League's 1988 San Fernando Valley Achievement and Community Award.

Jack is president and founder of the First Financial Group of Companies, a financial services firm that has played a major role in the development of a myriad of commercial and residential projects in Los Angeles. Through his involvement in trade organizations and his success in business, Jack has become one of the most prominent men in his field. He is a past president of the Building Industry Association of Southern California, the current chairman of the CBIA Political Action Committee and a trustee for the National Association of Home Builders PAC in Washington, DC.

In addition to his success in real estate, Jack has demonstrated an extraordinary dedication to community service by his involvement in numerous civic organizations. He is currently a trustee of the Society of Fellows of the Anti-Defamation League, an honorary member of the board of directors of the Henry Mayer Newhall Memorial Hospital and an active supporter of the Santa Clarita Valley Boys Club of the YMCA. His contribution to cultural organizations is just as noteworthy. Jack serves as vice president of the Los Angeles County Music and Performing Arts Commission and is a member of the Fraternity of Friends of the Music Center. He is also a board member of the San Fernando Valley Cultural Foundation and is actively involved with several museums in Los Angeles.

It is my distinct honor and pleasure to ask my colleagues to join the Anti-Defamation

League and me in saluting Jack Shine. He is an exemplary man whose success and dedicated service to the community is an inspiration for all of us.

LONG-TERM HEALTH CARE INSURANCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, we are approaching a crisis in providing long-term health care in this country. Approximately 43 percent of those now aged 65 or over will spend some time in a nursing home before they die. Nursing home care constitutes the single largest category of health care payments by persons over 65, and often leads to impoverishment—approximately half of the elderly who enter nursing homes as private pay patients exhaust their resources, ultimately falling back on Medicaid.

Senior citizens are expected to pay \$46 billion in nursing home costs in 1988. Currently, nearly 50 percent of the cost of nursing home care, which averages \$22,000 per year, is covered by out-of-pocket expenditures by individuals.

I would direct my colleagues' attention to the following article from the Bergen Record, which discusses ways in which the private health insurance industry is stepping in to deal with this problem by providing comprehensive long-term care insurance policies, and issues that this kind of insurance policy raises for consumers.

INSURANCE COVERS LONG-TERM CARE

(By Kathleen Lynn)

Nursing home costs—at an estimated \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year—can quickly leave an elderly person almost penniless. The federal Medicaid program pays only after a nursing home patient has exhausted most of his assets—even if that means selling the house.

"It's a very severe problem," said Harvey Adelberg, executive vice-president of the Daughters of Miriam nursing home in Clifton.

To meet this need, more than 70 insurance companies have recently begun offering nursing home insurance. It's a growing market just four years ago only 16 companies offered the coverage.

About 425,000 people have bought policies, says the Health Insurance Association of America. Typically, the policy pays a set, per-day benefit covering most or all of the cost of long-term care, in a nursing home or at home.

Preparing for the possibility of a nursing home stay isn't easy.

"Nobody thinks they're going to go in one," said John Mather, the 66-year-old head of the Teaneck chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). "People don't believe they're going to get sick."

But, according to the Department of Health and Human Services, 43 percent of the people now aged 65 to 69 will spend at least some time in a nursing home. About 1.5 million Americans are now in nursing homes. About half will stay 90 days or less;

for the rest, the average stay lasts 2½ years according to the Health Insurance Association.

It all added up to \$38.1 billion in 1986, and is expected to climb to \$46 billion in 1988. More than half is paid out of patients' or their families' pockets.

Beatrice S., 86, spent her life savings—more than \$50,000—on bills at a Bergen County nursing home. Her daughter recalls her mother in tears saying: "This isn't what we wanted. This isn't what we worked so hard for. We wanted to leave you something."

Insurance companies are moving cautiously into this new market, typically starting by offering policies in a half dozen or so states. Six companies are offering individual policies in New Jersey, according to Deborah Hudgin of the state Department of Insurance. They are Aetna Life and Annuity, American Integrity, American Republic, Continental Casualty, Intercontinental Life, and Mutual of Omaha.

In addition, another half dozen companies sell group policies that may be available to New Jersey residents if they are members of the group targeted, Hudgin said. The Newark-based Prudential, for example, offered policies to members of AARP. Several insurers are also trying to get employers to take the coverage for workers.

For a 65-year-old person buying a policy, annual premiums will average about \$700; for an 80-year-old, about \$1,500, said Robert Waldron, a spokesman for the Health Insurance Association. The premiums usually will not increase as the policyholder ages.

How can a customer best decide whether to buy insurance to cover long-term care? And how best to judge the different policies?

Curling up with an insurance policy is no one's idea of fun. But you shouldn't let an insurance agent do all your thinking for you. In a May 1987 report on nursing home insurance, the U.S. General Accounting Office commented, "There is some indication that misleading sales and marketing practices are being used in this market."

Hudgin has not heard complaints about misleading sales pitches in New Jersey. But she said: "It is certainly advisable for anyone who is reviewing a long-term care or nursing home policy to ask many questions. Do not be pressured into buying anything."

Some advice for shopping for long-term care insurance:

Check your other policies to see what might be covered. Most health policies do not cover nursing-home care. If you are already covered by Medicaid, the health-insurance policy program for low-income people, you do not need long-term care insurance. Medicaid will pay any nursing home bills.

But do not be confused—Medicare, the program that covers the elderly and the disabled, does NOT pay for long-term care in most cases.

Avoid policies that would pay only for long-term care related to certain diseases, advises Robert Hunter, head of the National Insurance Consumer Organization. If you insure against cancer, what happens if you have a stroke? And make sure Alzheimer's disease is covered.

Check and compare at least three policies, Hunter advises. Among other things, compare the length of coverage—policies generally will pay benefits for periods ranging from three to six years.

Make sure a policy will pay for custodial care—help in the basics of living, such as

dressing, eating, and so on. Most people in nursing homes receive custodial care, rather than the "skilled" or "intermediate" medical care required for serious illnesses. A policy that pays only for skilled care is not enough, says Ronald Hagen, director of insurance services at the AARP in Washington, D.C.

Ask whether the policy-holder must first spend three days in a hospital or six months in a skilled nursing home before collecting benefits for custodial care. Such provisions could make it difficult to collect on the policy. Victims of Alzheimer's and some other diseases often go straight into a nursing home, without first stopping at a hospital.

Check whether the policy pays for custodial care at home. Most people would much prefer to stay at home if they can.

Check the policy's provisions on so-called preexisting conditions. If you are suffering from a serious illness when you buy long-term care insurance, you might have to wait six months or more before you can collect benefits, Hudgin said.

Ask whether the benefits would rise with inflation. Some policies are set up to pay \$60 a day now—roughly the current rate in many nursing homes—and to rise to \$200 as the cost of care rises.

Look at the amount of time that would have to pass before benefits are paid. With some policies, the patient would have to pay for the first 20, 60, 100, or 180 days in a nursing home. This is one way to lower the policy's premium, but make sure you can afford it.

The General Accounting Office compared 33 policies available in 1986. For a free copy of the report, entitled "Long-Term Care Insurance: Coverage Varies Widely in a Developing Market," write to U.S. General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, Md. 20877.

You can also get help analyzing policies from the state Senior Health Insurance Program (SHIP), Hudgin said. Call your county's Office on Aging for more information about SHIP.

Finally, check the insurance company's rating with A.M. Best, which reviews insurers' financial health. You can find A.M. Best information in local libraries, or ask your insurance agent.

IN TRIBUTE TO HAROLD F. SKELTON

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, for more than 33 years the city of Holyoke, MA, was protected by a man with the compassion to care, the character to lead, and the strength to protect. In fact, he served as chief of police for almost 10 years. Harold Skelton won't be leaving Holyoke but he will be leaving the police department.

Mr. Speaker, in any position of leadership there is no substitute for personal experience. And no one knows that better than Harold Skelton. He was not a foreigner to the concerns and difficulties encountered by the officers that worked for him and the citizens he protected.

Harold was not simply an effective and able administrator. Harold Skelton was an involved

chief of police. After working his way through the ranks, he learned an appreciation of all that it takes to run a police department. He knew the energy, emotion, and patience that went into every call.

All of these things characterized Harold Skelton in his position as chief of police. But when he turned in his badge, he didn't turn in those valued characteristics. Harold Skelton will always be a compassionate, dedicated, patient man. Mr. Speaker, the people of Holyoke have been fortunate to have the leadership of Harold Skelton. And all those who know him are fortunate to have him as a friend.

After 33 years, it's time to say, "Congratulations, Harold, on a job well done!"

JAMES RUSSELL WIGGINS

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, Time magazine recently brought to the Nation's attention one of the treasures of the State of Maine—James Russell Wiggins, editor of the Ellsworth American.

To read the American is to get not only a sense of the community, but of the man who stands behind the paper as well. It reflects Russ Wiggins' enthusiasm for ideas, his diversity of interests, and his deeply rooted, abiding care for the future of Ellsworth, the State and the country. He has been able to bring out not just the news of Ellsworth and Hancock County, but also convey the sensibilities and nature of a special region.

Pehaps it is the fact that Russ Wiggins saw and experienced so much of the world, from serving as executive editor of the Washington Post to U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, that he continually shows that the rural, coastal setting of down east Maine is anything but circumscribed. We are fortunate indeed that he has let us see that dynamic world through his eyes.

It has been a great pleasure for me to have been acquainted with Russ Wiggins in recent years, so I want to take this opportunity to wish him continued health and good fortune in the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Time magazine article appear after my remarks.

[From Time magazine, Jan. 18, 1988]

IN MAINE: A TOWN AND ITS PAPER

(By Ted Gup)

Some years back, James Russell Wiggins, editor of the Ellsworth American in Maine, wanted to prove to readers how pitifully slow was the U.S. Postal Service. So he proposed a race: he sent letters to a nearby village, one through the Postal Service and others by oxcart, canoe and bicycle. At the pedals was a local celebrity, Writer E.B. White. The Postal Service lost every race, and Wiggins gloated on the front page.

That was big news. Big news elsewhere, though, often doesn't seem quite so pressing in Ellsworth. The October stockmarket crash got one sentence last fall; the blueberry industry, a mainstay of the region, got a five-part series. But nothing is read more closely than the court page, a list of every-

one caught speeding or driving tipsy or lobstering without a license. "I want to see if any of my buddies are in there," says Carmen Griffin, a waitress at the Pineland Diner on Main Street.

It may be a yawn in Portland, Me., but in Ellsworth, it's front-page news when there's a bumper crop of scallops or the cops seize a pet snake (the headline: Police Put Permitless Pet Python in Pen).

When Editor Wiggins, 84, wanted to tell his readers, many of whom live by and from the sea, what was happening in the America's Cup race, the weekly sent a reporter to Australia. The story was relayed by satellite to Washington, wired to an Ellsworth bank and then walked across Main Street by the bank's vice president.

That's how things have always been done in Ellsworth, one neighbor counting on another. Ellsworth is the shire town of Hancock County, some two-thirds up the Maine coast, and gateway to the summer resorts of Bar Harbor. For more than 200 years, the town has hugged the Union River, which spills out into Union River Bay and eventually the bold Atlantic.

The town was named for Oliver Ellsworth, an early Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Folks here are friendly. They can't help themselves. But Down Easters draw a line between outsiders—"people from away"—and locals. You can be born in Hancock County and still not be judged a local if your parents were "from away." They say, "A cat can have her kittens in the oven and call them biscuits. Doesn't make it so."

Ellsworth has reason to be wary of outsiders, who come here seeking tranquility and disturb what tranquility there is. They clog streets, drive up land prices and bring with them some anxieties they hoped to escape. And they talk funny.

Not since the fire of 1933 swept down Main Street, consuming 130 buildings, has the character of the town and the region been so threatened. "We're getting a little class," says Victoria Smallidge, owner of the Pineland Diner, who moved here in 1970. Call it what you will, some locals are uneasy about a diner that offers a wine list and tenderloin with béarnaise sauce but holds mashed potatoes and meat loaf in contempt.

American reporters discuss stories that straddle two worlds: a log-sawing contest in Brooklin, Me., and drug-awareness week at nearby Bucksport High. These days lawyers and real estate agents seem to outnumber clergymen and clam diggers. Even the lilting Down East accent, once spoken as if it were passing over a dip on a backwoods road, is losing its curls.

The American began publishing in 1850. There were 5,000 townspeople then, and the paper's slogan was "Americans can govern America without the help of foppish influence." There are now just over 5,000 souls in Ellsworth, and they still bristle at outsiders' arriving in Peugeots with ideas for their town. But change is certain.

Some city officials say the population may double in five years. Many fear the region is losing its identity. It is the American that is helping to preserve that identity, holding itself up as a mirror of community interests, passions and humor in uncertain times. "It's the one continuity we have in our lives, besides the seasons," says Jack Raymond, a reader from Bar Harbor.

Wiggins and the American seem an unlikely pair. He never went to college and didn't take over the American until late in life. Before that he was executive editor of the Washington Post, then U.S. Ambassador

to the United Nations. A great-grandfather, he holds eight honorary degrees, reads up to five books a week and recites Chaucer from memory. He belts out incendiary editorials, writes a sometimes syrupy nature poem and, until recently, had a paper route. He hasn't drawn a salary in two decades.

The former Ambassador still holds public office—of a sort. He's Brooklyn's appointed fence viewer. He is supposed to settle boundary disputes, but none every arise. Wiggins is a robust man with snow white hair, eyebrows that arch in incredulity and strong hands beginning to gnarl like briar. In his spare time, he strolls his saltwater farm on Carlton Cove or sails the *Amity*, his sloop. "I picked the name out of the air," he says. "I threatened to name it *Lolita*, an old man's darling, but my wife didn't care for that."

"J. Russell? He's an American original," says Ellsworth's city manager, Herbert Gillsdorf. "For this place and this time, it's probably the best fit between a newspaper and a community I've ever seen, and I don't have any reason to blow the guy's horn 'cause he's harpooned me a couple of times."

Folks are proud of the *American*, and why not? It may be the finest—albeit quirkiest—weekly in the nation. "It's a real good pay-pa," says Don Walls as he lowers a 100-lb. crate of lobsters from a wharf in Southwest Harbor; the *American* ran a photograph of Walls six-year-old son Travis, winner of the fishing derby. "Meant a lot to me and the boy," he says.

Some think Wiggins is a curmudgeon. He grabs onto every subject like a pit bull. He's been railing against the lottery for years. "It's a fraud on the public," he steams. Maybe, but he hasn't even won over his personal secretary, Rose Lee Carlisle, who buys five dollars' worth of lottery tickets every week. When the Maine legislature amended the state constitution, Wiggins wrote an editorial saying the change was "as clumsily executed as a double heart-bypass by a band of butchers wielding a chain saw."

"Like that one, did you?" he asks. Some folks say he's too liberal. Wiggins laughs: "My children and grandchildren are always telling me what a reactionary old bastard I am." He enjoys citing the saying that a newspaper should "comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable. But Wiggins can be a softy too. His reporters remember his weeping when a Christmas caroler from a home for wayward boys put his arms around him. Then there is the Wiggins who laughs until he tears.

He passes on the latest story from his friend and sailing partner, Walter—Cronkite, that is. Greeting visitors to his 1802 Federal house are life-size cutout figures of Frank and Ed, the yokels from the Bartles & Jaymes ad. "I want you to meet a couple of friends of mine—Frank and Ed," he tells an unwary visitor. He admits to two vices. Scotch old-fashioned and raspberry sherbet. After he wrote a column about the scarcity of the latter, merchants started stocking it.

On his farm, Wiggins walks among his mallard ducks, chickens, geese and a Norfolk terrier named Red that once belonged to the late White. The elders among the geese—Arthur, the old gander, and Jezebel, the goose—are often featured in Wiggins's Aesop-like bimonthly column.

Once a "mover and a shaker," he steered the Washington's *Post's* coverage of every crisis from the Berlin Wall to the Viet Nam War. No more. "You can't flatter yourself in the belief that you can leverage the world

from the perimeter of Ellsworth, Me.," he says. "But I enjoy rural life a lot better than I do big cities. I'm at home in this environment." Happiness, he says, is an old age shared with Ben Franklin's three faithful friends: "an old wife, an old dog and ready money."

ALARMING RISE IN ANTI-SEMITISM NOTED

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, as one member who since 1981 has been sponsoring legislation to impose swift and certain penalties on those convicted of hate crimes, I wish to again urge that final congressional action be completed on legislation passed by this House which would be an important first step forward, H.R. 3258 which I was proud to cosponsor.

In addition the report released yesterday by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith makes this an even more compelling cause. Their report makes the disturbing conclusion that anti-Semitic incidents in the United States increased 12 percent in 1987 reversing a 5-year downward trend according to this morning's New York Times.

The total number of incidents for 1987 was 1,018 a staggering rate of more than two a day for the whole year. These incidents of anti-Semitic incidents include two types: vandalism against Jewish institutions and property and harassment threats and assaults against Jews and Jewish property. Typically acts of vandalism outnumber the harassment and threat type of incidents and 1987 was no exception. There were 694 acts of vandalism and 324 harassments, threats and assaults.

Tragically, New York State again led the States with 207 incidents. New York also led with acts of harassment, threats and assaults.

It is important to note that an increased number of State legislatures, 29 in all have adopted stricter laws aimed at curbing religious or ethnic vandalism. Yet there remains to this date no Federal legislation to deal with the problem of religious and ethnic violence.

H.R. 2538 proposes a graduated series of penalties for those who commit these heinous acts against religious persons and or property. This would include life imprisonment for any such incident that results in death.

There are far too many acts of violence and vandalism occurring against people of all religions. Just two nights ago, Cardinal O'Connor of the Archdiocese of New York had his personal residence broken into by a knife wielding individual who threatened one of the cardinal's housekeepers. It was the second forced entry into the residence in the past year. We read about too many religious buildings being defaced. We even hear too much about desecration of cemeteries.

It is time to act and we must do so. It is tragic that these acts occur but they do. We cannot ignore them because our inaction will only encourage more such acts in the future.

At this time I wish to insert an article from the New York Times highlighting the B'nai B'rith report.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 27, 1988]

REPORT SHOWS 12-PERCENT RISE IN ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS

Anti-Semitic incidents in the United States increased 12 percent in 1987, reversing a five-year downward trend, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reported yesterday.

At the league's New York headquarters, its national director, Abraham H. Foxman, called the results "disturbing." He said that, paradoxically, the increase had come in a period of vigorous local law enforcement and statutory efforts against crimes of bias as well as a recent Federal crackdown on hate groups.

The 1,018 reported incidents in 1987 and the percentage of increase from 1986, however, were less than those of 1981, the last year the annual audit found a significant increase in anti-Semitism in this country.

In 1981, there were 1,324 reported incidents. That was the third year in a row that the number of incidents was more than double the previous year's.

694 VANDALISM INCIDENTS

The league divided the incidents into two types: vandalism against Jewish institutions and property, and harassment, threats and assaults against Jews and Jewish property. Historically, incidents of vandalism have largely outnumbered harassments, threats and assaults and that was the case last year.

The number of incidents of vandalism last year was 694, ranging from swastika daubings to arson and pipe bombings. This was an increase of 17 percent over the 594 incidents reported in 1986. The sharp increase, the audit said, largely reflected a 121 percent increase in such incidents in California.

The audit found some of the more serious vandalism was carried out by members of a neo-Nazi hate group who call themselves the Skinheads. The group's activity last year, particularly in California, the audit said, brought the number of anti-Semitic incidents attributable to organized hate groups to 20. In recent years, no more than one or two vandalism incidents have been attributed to such groups.

The number of harassments, threats and assaults was 324 last year, a 4 percent increase over the 312 such incidents reported in 1986. These included 16 assaults last year, compared with 11 the year before. Most of the harassments and threats came in the form of hate mail and telephone calls.

NEW YORK'S BREAKDOWN

New York, the state with the highest Jewish population, led the nation with 207 vandalism incidents, up from 186 in 1986. Of the 91 incidents reported last year in New York City, Brooklyn had the most, with 37, followed by Manhattan, with 27.

Outside the city, Nassau County had the most in the state, followed by Suffolk County, with 41. The remaining 55 counties in the state had a combined total of 15 incidents.

California had the second highest number of vandalism incidents, 137, up from 62 in 1986.

Florida was third, with 64, followed by New Jersey, with 43. The 1987 totals for both states, however, were down from 1986. Connecticut was ranked 20th, with 6 incidents, one more than the year before.

The top four states for vandalism were ranked the same for harassments, threats and assaults.

Mr. Foxman said that, in recent years, 29 state legislatures, including those in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, had adopted stricter laws aimed at curbing religious or ethnic vandalism.

Nonetheless, he said, the 1987 figures reinforced the need for even stricter law enforcement of bias crimes, strengthened security measures for Jewish institutions and greater educational efforts to heighten public concern about such crimes.

A UNIQUE PROPOSAL FOR WORLD COURT

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call my colleagues attention to an informative article written by Paul Kerson, a lawyer from Queens County, NY, on the use of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations to resolve international disputes and consequently lower the risk of nuclear war.

So that my colleagues may be able to learn more about this intriguing proposal, I include the article, which appeared in the December 1987 issue of the Queens Bar Bulletin, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURTS OF JUSTICE— QUEENS COUNTY STYLE

(By Paul E. Kerson)*

Have you noticed the change that has come over our county in the last five years? The court-appointed translator has become the most indispensable party in the administration of justice!

Item—In a child custody action between a Dominican-American and a Nicaraguan, the issue was whether she married him for his coveted U.S. citizenship.

Item—In a commercial landlord-tenant action between a Korean fruit store tenant and a Syrian discount store landlord, the issue was a \$10,000 water bill. It seems that the Syrian could not successfully explain to the Korean that his refrigerator was using too much water because of a defective valve. Without the able interpreter, bloodshed may have resulted in the courthouse.

Item—The Romanian contractor client fails to show up in court because he could not read his mail. At the court's direction, the defendant shopkeeper, also a Romanian, volunteered to contact the plaintiff to get him in on the adjourned date.

Item—A Hungarian-American wishes to sell a kosher bakery to a Russian. At the closing, the Russian insists that the Hungarian sign a 500 year old religious document in biblical Hebrew declaring joint ventures so the interest on the notes can be divinely forgiven. The creative Queens County practitioner comes up with the English language disclaimer: "This document is signed for religious purposes only and has no civil effect." All parties are satisfied.

Item—A Nigerian gets off the plane at Kennedy Airport with 100 pounds of marijuana in his suitcase. Local counsel is ap-

pointed. The District Attorney and the court agree to an E felony plea with voluntary deportation. The Office of Court Administration has no Ibo language interpreter. The United Nations Nigerian mission claims that no one speaking Ibo could possibly have committed such a crime. Columbia University saves the day by sending an Ibo speaking engineering graduate student to translate.

Item—A thoroughly distraught Russian woman gets off the plane at Kennedy screaming to the Port Authority police that her husband has kidnapped their children and hidden them in Queens. The Family Court appoints local counsel for the woman. A Federal Express letter to the Secretary of State (the one in Washington, not Albany) gets the children before the court the next day.

Item—An Indian Sikh priest is given a summons for carrying a ceremonial sword in the Flushing subway station. A wise Queens County Criminal Court judge rules that the interests of society in preventing violence on the subway must be balanced against one's First Amendment right to freedom of worship. A creative judicial solution is suggested: Summons dismissed, but Indian Sikh priests should carry their ceremonial swords encased in lucite in the future.

Item—A local con artist hoodwinks a Greek archbishop into signing over the deed to his church in violation of canon and civil law. The con man then sells the church building to a Korean congregation. The Koreans threaten to evict the Greeks. A respected Queens County Supreme Court justice confides to counsel that this is the most difficult decision he has had to make in 18 years on the bench.

At the trial, no one can speak to anyone, and both Greek and Korean interpreters are needed for justice to be done. Invoking the spirit of Solomon, the judge awards title to the Koreans, but permits the Greek congregation to remain in possession pending appeal.

There is no question that the skill of our local lawyers and judges have defused these incidents, which would have resulted in international tensions had they been exposed to media attention at the time they occurred.

Something incredible is happening right before our very eyes. Our lawyers and judges in this county at this time are adjusting the ancient common law to fit a world gone mad. Rather than at the United Nations, international law is being made daily in the civil and criminal courts of Queens County, New York.

ARGUMENT

Are the problems of countries so very different than the problems of the individual men and women, businesses and religious institutions that constitute those very nations? Can raw anger and rage be defused by advocates, judges and interpreters working together? By our willingness to deal fairly with anyone from anywhere, do we in the courts of Queens County have something very special to teach the world?

Our nation is locked in a frightfully dangerous and expensive arms race, principally with the Soviet Union but potentially with the whole rest of the world.

War, after all, does not exist because of any fundamental mean streak in the human character. It exists because, horrible as it is, it can solve a conflict. Up until the invention of nuclear weapons, a war could have a winner and a loser. The competitive streak in the human character encouraged many

in power throughout world history to seek to be winners, with the tremendous spoils that go with winning.

Now, of course, it is clear that nuclear war can have no winner. But every day we awake our countrymen ready doomsday devices for immediate use—in the air, below the sea and in underground silos.

A dangerous adversary not subject to the protections of relatively free elections and relatively free speech, is similarly over-armed. Both sides are doing this at great cost to themselves and the world, and doing it every day.

And to top it off, other governments, individuals and organizations around the globe are rapidly acquiring nuclear weaponry.

Only when we devise an alternate means of resolving international disputes, can we finally address the question of the elimination of doomsday weapons.

The bare rudiments of the machinery are in place. The International Court of Justice (ICJ), an arm of the United Nations with headquarters at the Hague, Holland, dealt with 72 contentious cases between 1922 and 1978, and rendered 44 advisory opinions in that period. This is not yet enough of the world's potential wars to call it a serious alternative forum for conflicts resolution, and thus, war prevention.

The problems with the ICJ as currently structured are these:

1. Only states can be parties.
2. Jurisdiction is not compulsory.
3. There is no enforcement mechanism.
4. There is no appellate process to wear down the emotions of the moment and burden the resources of the parties, thus, postponing much of the passion of conflict out of existence.
5. The judges are not appointed for life, thus subjecting them to political influence.

A NEW IDEA

Perhaps the Statute of International Court of Justice should be amended so it more closely resembles the courts of Queens County. Following is part of the Statute, with newly suggested matter in *italics*:

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

ARTICLE 1

The International Court of Justice established by the Charter of the United Nations as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, shall be constituted and shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present statute.

ARTICLE 2

The court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law.

ARTICLE 3

1. The court shall consist of 15 members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

Substitute: The Supreme Court Division of the International Court of Justice shall consist of 15 members, no two of them shall be nationals of the same state.

Add 3. District Chambers of the court shall consist of six hundred members, three of whom shall be assigned to each district chamber, the remainder assigned to the Appellate Divisions, or held ready to fill vacancies.

* Paul E. Kerson is co-editor of the Queens Bar Bulletin and President of the Queens County Criminal Courts Bar Association.

Add 4. The Appellate Divisions of the Court shall consist of four chambers of 9 members each. The First Appellate Division shall include Asia, Australia and the Antarctic. The Second Appellate Division shall include Europe. The Third Appellate Division shall include Africa. The Fourth Appellate Division shall include South America, North America and the Arctic.

Add 5. Each District Chamber of the Court shall consist of three members of the court, only one of whom may be a national of the said District Chamber.

Add 6. Each Appellate Division of the court shall consist of nine members of the court, only three of whom may be nationals of the states located in the said Appellate Division.

ARTICLE 13

1. The members of the court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected; provided, however, that of the judges elected at the first election, the terms of five judges shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of five more judges shall expire at the end of six years.

Substitute: Judges of the court shall be elected for life during good behavior.

2. The judges whose terms are to expire at the end of the above mentioned initial periods of three and six years shall be chosen by lot to be chosen by the Secretary General immediately after the first election has been completed.

Substitute: A judge of the court may only be removed by a three-fourths vote of the General Assembly and a three-fourths vote of the Security Council.

ARTICLE 26

1. The court may from time to time form one or more chambers, composed of three or more judges as the court may determine, for dealing with particular categories of cases: for example, labor cases and cases related to transit and communications.

2. The court may at any time form a chamber for dealing with a particular case. The number of judges to constitute such a chamber shall be determined by the court with the approval of the parties.

Substitute: District Chambers of the court are hereby formed in the capital or principal city of each member of the United Nations and/or party to this statute.

3. Cases shall be heard and determined by the chambers provided for in this article if the parties so request.

Substitute: Cases shall be heard and determined by the District Chambers provided they arise in the venue of the District Chamber. Each member of the United Nations and/or party to this statute shall be considered a district of the court for venue and administrative purposes.

ARTICLE 34

1. Only states may be parties in cases before the court.

Substitute: All persons, states, corporations, parties or other entities engaged in international commerce or other international transactions shall be parties before the court.

ARTICLE 36

1. The jurisdiction of the court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in the charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force.

2. The states parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other

state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the court in all legal disputes concerning:

(a) The interpretation of a treaty;

(b) Any question of international law;

(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;

(d) The nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

3. The declarations referred to above may be made unconditionally or on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain states, or for a certain time.

4. Such declaration shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which shall transmit copies thereof to the parties to the Statute and to the Registrar of the Court.

Substitute: (Replacing current Section 2-4) Recognition of compulsory jurisdiction of the court shall be a condition precedent to continued membership in the United Nations and/or continued subscription to this Statute. However, the court shall not have the power to alter the territorial integrity of any State without the express permission of that State.

(NEW) CHAPTER VI—ENFORCEMENT AND APPEAL

ARTICLE 71

Each member of the United Nations and/or subscriber to this statute shall, as a condition precedent to continued membership or subscription, give full faith and credit to judgments, decisions and orders of the International Court of Justice.

ARTICLE 72

Any judgment, decision or order of a District Chamber of the court shall be final and binding on all parties before the court unless properly appealed.

ARTICLE 73

Any party before the court dissatisfied with a decision of a District Chamber of the court, may, upon application, have its cause heard on appeal by the Appellate Division of the court for the Division where the District Chamber lies. Any judgment, decision or order of an Appellate Division of the court shall be final and binding on all parties before the court unless properly appealed.

ARTICLE 74

Any party before the court dissatisfied with a decision of an Appellate Division of the court, may, upon application, have its cause heard on appeal by the Supreme Court Division of the Court in the Hague. Judgments, decisions and orders of the Supreme Court Division shall be final and binding on all parties before the Court.

CONCLUSION

If the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council would enact these sweeping reforms, serious arms reduction would be completed within two generations of the successful functioning of local International Courts of Justice.

Expensive arms are not needed where real, binding alternative dispute resolution exists. You can say I am a dreamer, or you can wait for the mushroom-shaped cloud.

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OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF KRISTI OVERTON

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, during a time when so many problems face our young people, it is refreshing to note the outstanding achievements of one of my constituents, Kristi Overton of Greenville, NC. Kristi, a senior at Rose High School in Greenville, is the recipient of the most prestigious Dial Award for 1987 which recognize high school athletes throughout the country who achieve excellence in athletics. The award is decided by three criteria: dedication, talent, and confidence. The first Dial Award was Herschel Walker. Kristi is ranked as one of the top female water skiers in the world; she is also an honor student and member of the National Honor Society. She has won every major water skiing title in the junior division and holds world records in both the slalom and jump categories. But more so than her athletic ability, I recognize Kristi as an outstanding young citizen of the State of North Carolina, one who has represented her State not only with athletic excellence, but one whose character has been exemplary. She has set a standard for other young Americans and she represents her school and her community exceedingly well. I commend her and am proud to have her as a part of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, and wish her all success in her future endeavors.

AT MONO LAKE

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and honor to pay tribute to an extraordinary photographic exhibition known as "At Mono Lake." This majestic exhibit has quite properly been described as "a visual statement about a splendid ancient place by some of those who love it deeply." An outstanding example of landscape photography, "At Mono Lake" has traveled throughout the United States reaching out to 2 million people to share Mono Lake's many moods and faces.

I am proud to count myself as one of many friends of Mono Lake who appreciates the perspective and poignancy bestowed upon all of us by the vision of the artist's eye. From the genius of Ansel Adams to historic prints of the 1800's to more contemporary images of

young photographers, Mono Lake comes alive through this magnificent display.

In 1983 when congressional hearings were held on the future of Mono Lake, a native American testified about Mono Lake and said: "I speak not only for myself, but others. I also speak for Mono Lake, a sacred place, since it cannot speak for itself." I took this gentle woman's words to mean that since Mono Lake does not speak to us with words, but through its own beauty and grace, others must speak for the lake with words and art. "At Mono Lake" gives the lake its opportunity to "speak" to us through the eyes and art of photography.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased that this collection of treasured photographs is now being shown at the Fresno Metropolitan Museum of Art, History and Science and that the exhibiting photographers will be honored on February 7, 1988. The names of the outstanding Mono Lake artists whose work was freely given for the success to this project are:

Ansel Adams, Morley Baer, Dave Bohn, John Boynton, Saul Chaikin, Neil Chapman, Gary Clark, Paul Cockcroft, Doris Coonrad, Daniel D'Agostini, Robert Dawson, Michael Dressler, Cynthia Faria, Lawrence Ford, Tony Gardner, Richard Garrod, Lyle Gomes, Mr. Daniel Gunther, Jeff Harvey, Joe Holmes, Philip Hyde, Stephen Johnson, Viki Lang, Norman Locks, Anthony Lovette, Joseph McDonald, Barbara Morgan, Ted Orland, Marion Patterson, Jonathan Pollock, Steve Remington, Donald Ross, Galen Rowell, Martin Schweitzer, Clinton Smith, Ron Suttora, Edmund Teske, Reed Thomas, Todd Walker, Al Weber, Bob Werling, Brett Weston, Cole Weston, Wallace Wong, and Don Worth. We are all grateful for this very fine contribution these artists have made to the visual appreciation of the gem of the Sierra Nevada, Mono Lake.

In addition to the artists themselves, others deserve special recognition for making "At Mono Lake" possible. Stephen Johnson conceived the project and served as exhibition coordinator. In addition, implementation of the "At Mono Lake" exhibit would not have been possible without the support of the Mono Lake Committee—especially Martha Davis and the late David Gaines, David Brower, and the Friends of the Earth Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Polaroid Foundation, the Flieshacker Foundation, the Sierra Club Foundation, the National Audubon Society and the Western Association of Art Museums.

I am proud to honor all those who revere our natural landscape and who capture its beauty for all time.

GROUP SELF-INSURED WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUNDS

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, on January 25, I introduced the bill, H.R. 3859, with my colleague, Congressman SANDER LEVIN. This measure is designed to ensure equitable

Federal income tax treatment of group self-insured workers' compensation funds.

I first attempted to legislatively address this issue last year when I introduced a bill, H.R. 1709, that was designed to clarify the tax exempt status of these funds. The sudden reversal by the Internal Revenue Service of its long-standing position that these funds were tax exempt entities severely impacted the viability of the workers' compensation funds both retroactively and prospectively. A legislative response was clearly indicated to address the dispute that had arisen because of the change in IRS policy.

The text of that bill was modified by the House Committee on Ways and Means and included in section 10428 of the House-passed version of the 1987 budget reconciliation bill. Unfortunately, these provisions were deleted in conference committee action on the final reconciliation bill for reasons entirely unrelated to the merits of the measure.

This problem which affects workers and employers throughout the country, therefore, persists and legislative action is still needed. These funds are utilized in some 28 States and in my home State of Michigan, we have some 38 funds in which over 7,000 employers participate and some 2 million employees are provided workers' compensation coverage. Furthermore, these funds have not only been instrumental in reducing skyrocketing insurance costs but have helped employers to avoid the nonavailability problem which many of them have encountered.

Recognizing that we are in a revenue-conscious Congress, it is important to note that neither last year's bill, H.R. 1709, nor this year's measure H.R. 3859, which is more modest and basically the same as the House-passed budget reconciliation bill language, will have a significant revenue effect. This is the case because in prior years these entities were considered to be tax exempted and hence, nonrevenue producing.

What, in effect, our new bill does is to provide tax relief for those funds for years prior to 1987 to the extent the IRS' revised position would create tax deficiencies attributable to the timing of policyholder dividend deductions. For 1987 and 1988 these funds would be subject to a transition rule and treated as property and casualty insurance companies were treated prior to amendments contained in the 1986 Tax Reform Act. Starting in 1989, the funds would be treated the same as any other property and casualty insurance company.

Mr. Speaker, there is an urgent need for this legislation which would allow these funds to continue as viable business entities. We would certainly welcome the cosponsorship of our colleagues.

PUERTO RICO'S "MODEL" BANKING INDUSTRY

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I think my colleagues would be interested to know that the banking industry in Puerto Rico is in excellent

shape, and that this assessment comes from none other than the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In fact, David C. Cooke, deputy to the chairman of the FDIC, says that Puerto Rico's banks "could serve as models for many mainland banks to emulate."

I think Mr. Cooke is right on target, and to that extent I want to share with you some extracts from a speech he gave recently to the Banker's Association of Puerto Rico. He said in part:

It does indeed give me great pleasure to speak to this group in my capacity of representing Chairman Seidman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Those of us at the FDIC think the bankers of Puerto Rico deserve great credit for the enormous strides forward your beautiful Island has made over the past few years.

Although this has been a troubled year for so many mainland U.S. banks, the Puerto Rican banking community indeed deserves a great deal of praise—Praise for your efforts and your vigor that have helped this great island Commonwealth achieve such economic progress—and praise for your continued role as leaders of the Caribbean banking community.

The banks of Puerto Rico could serve as models for many mainland banks to emulate.

The return on assets of your banks stands almost 50 percent higher than the national average from all U.S. banks. No commercial bank in Puerto Rico lost money during 1986. In contrast, about one out of five banks on the mainland operated at a loss last year.

You have steadily improved your capital levels, lowering your levels of nonperforming assets by 50 percent. This is also an achievement of which you can be proud.

And there are still more good news about Puerto Rico's banks.

In 1983, over four percent of your loans were nonperforming. Now that rate is down to two percent, while the average for mainland banks is over three percent. The proportion of your loans charged off as uncollectable in 1986 was less than half the mainland average. Consider, also that in 1983 you had significantly higher levels of troubled or worthless loans.

I'd like also to note that the leadership provided by Puerto Rico's bankers extends beyond the boundaries of your profession. For one thing, there is noteworthy involvement and concern that you have shown in helping to shape the economic policies of the Commonwealth. These are truly worthy of commendation.

This island's four percent economic growth in 1986, again, was more than double the growth rate experienced by the mainland U.S. economy last year. And not only have many more of your citizens gained employment than in past years, but your workforce is gaining experience in essential high technology areas. Much of the credit for this vigor is due, I am sure, to the leadership of many of you in this room.

Mr. Speaker, those are encouraging remarks indeed, and yet another indication that Puerto Rico is on the move. I commend the FDIC and its leadership for its positive and optimistic report on the banking industry in Puerto Rico.

THE PROPOSED NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, for myself and Mr. BROOMFIELD, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a resolution approving the proposed nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and Japan. This resolution is required by law—section 130(i) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, and further by the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985, "the act"—to be introduced, by request, on the first day such agreements come under full-scale review by the Congress. Under an amendment to the act passed in 1985, the President must submit proposed nuclear cooperation agreements to the Congress for two separate review periods, of 30 and 60 days of continuous session, respectively. The first review period is designated for informal consultations with the President on the extent to which the agreements meet the requirements of the law. The second review period is set aside for formal review of the agreement, 45 days of which are allotted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to discharge its responsibilities.

The administration made one submission of the United States-Japan agreement, to fulfill both review periods, on November 9, 1987. The first review period ended on January 25, 1988. Therefore, the day on which the agreement is deemed to be submitted for the second review period—pursuant to section 123(d) of the act—was January 26. Because the House was not in session yesterday, I am introducing this resolution today, pursuant to the statute. In addition, today is the first day of the second review period. Introduction of the resolution is itself a formality designed to provide the committee and the House with a legislative vehicle with which to express its views on this proposed agreement.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will hold additional hearings on this important matter, and I urge all Members to review the proposed nuclear cooperation agreement with Japan.

PRESCRIPTION FOR PROGRESS

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, in Blackwood, NJ, there lives a man who is a testament to the tragedy of drug addiction. In the same man, however, there also lives a testament to the will to live.

Al Szolack graduated from Woodbury High School in 1968 into a world where his athletic abilities made him one of the artful players in the game of basketball.

When he graduated from high school and enrolled in Glassboro State College, he held

the promise of success and enthusiasm. When he joined the Washington Generals, the professional sidekicks of the Harlem Globetrotters, he still offered the promise of success.

But there came a time following the death of his mother when the circumstances became too difficult to bear. At that time, Al Szolack found himself at a crossroads where he decided that the path of least resistance to the problems in his life was the way of drug dependency.

But this is not necessarily a story of the road to tragedy. Indeed, it is a story repeated by many young individuals who are beset by trying times and personal situations beyond their control. Like many of those individuals, Al thought that drugs were the avenue out of his troubles.

However, drugs served only to deepen his troubles, eventually making him not only a user of drugs such as cocaine but also a seller of the same drugs without which he thought he could not survive.

Fortunately, Al ultimately was given the opportunity to change his life around. Although he does not consider himself cured of his dependency on drugs, he does think that he has made progress toward that end. And he has shown that he can, in fact, survive without drugs.

In fact, to communicate his experience and to alert others to the danger of ignorance with regard to drug addiction, now he frequently talks to students in high schools where the pressure to experiment with drugs is often stronger than the reality of devastation and dependency due to drugs go beyond one small experiment with drugs.

Al Szolack is now living through his experience with drug addiction so that others in New Jersey and around the country, in high schools and in the inner cities can learn from his experience and avoid drugs entirely.

I wish to commend Al for the efforts he has made in the last few years to stem the epidemic of drug addiction among our Nation's youth. As he notes, there is no 1-day cure for addiction. Neither is drug addiction always one way; where there is a willingness to go back on that choice, there is also a chance for success.

I am including in the RECORD an article from the Gloucester County Times describing Al's efforts at overcoming drug addiction.

The article follows:

LUCKY I'M ALIVE: EX-BASKETBALL STAR WHO BEAT DRUGS, TELLS STUDENTS THE PRICE
(By Jim Six)

Al Szolack's story is pretty much the tale of a typical American kid: A diehard basketball player with a brother who's a cop and parents he considered friends winds up with a glamorous job on a celebrity sports team. There is, however, the matter of his seven-year cocaine addiction.

Szolack started playing basketball in grammar school, but admits he wasn't very good until his last year in Woodbury High School. Still, it was almost an obsession. He was such a "gym rat," he said, that while most of his buddies were on dates, he'd spend Friday and Saturday nights shoveling snow off outdoor courts so he could shoot some baskets.

"I lived, ate, drank and slept basketball," he said.

He graduated from Woodbury in 1968 and got a degree in health and physical education from Glassboro State College in 1973. The following season, 1974-1975, he played with the Washington Generals, the skill team for the Harlem Globetrotters.

He spent a year with the Generals, playing basketball in Canada, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, England, Belgium—a different city every night, seven nights a week.

He left the Generals and took up bartending, spending summers in Wildwood and winters in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Szolack had always been on pretty good terms with his mother and stepfather, he said, but his basketball cemented the relationship. His mother became more interested in the sport when her son started getting his name in the papers, and she started attending his games.

His mother had suffered from a weak heart for years, he said, and he should have been prepared for the inevitable, but he wasn't. He was in Florida when she died in 1979. He says that's when his problems all started.

"I tried to escape reality for a little while, I guess. I was afraid to face it," Szolack said.

He's never been a smoker or a drinker, he said. "I was a model kid, all sports, all basketball."

But he knew people who were using cocaine and for some reason he sought them out then.

"I started indulging, thinking that it would ease the pain. Little did I know. It grew into a habit. It was constant. I lived to use and used to live," he said.

Eventually, escape got expensive, so he started selling cocaine to support his own habit.

"My brother's a narcotics agent—that's good, isn't it?" he said, adding that his admission will probably be embarrassing all around. "I know this won't look good."

For the next several years, Szolack said, he didn't really have a life.

"I was passing out instead of falling asleep and coming to instead of waking up," he said. "I'd get up in the morning and do a line. I was very paranoid. I didn't want to ever go out."

Yet, it got even worse.

"It started making me do things I never thought I'd stoop as low to do. Stealing, sexual stuff," he said, his voice low and hard to hear. "It was really eating at me."

Near the end, he claims, he spent most of a year without using coke, then started again, recreationally.

"The only thing recreational use will do is light the fuse. If you really don't want to stay clean, you can't stay clean. The results are the same: You're going to jail, you're going to an institution—or you're going to die."

Somehow in the middle of all this, he got engaged, but his fiancée had second thoughts and returned the ring.

"It snapped me out. One tragedy takes you in, another can take you out," Szolack said.

Today, at 37, Szolack lives in Blackwood, tends bar, drives a limousine and takes acting classes. In fact, he said, he was an extra in a movie filmed not long ago in Philadelphia. Its title, ironically, was "Clean and Sober."

"There is no cure. Doctors have (the addiction)—medicine isn't the answer. Psychiatrists have it—psychiatry isn't the answer. Nuns and ministers have it—religion isn't the answer," he said.

He doesn't consider himself cured even now.

"I live my life one day at a time, knowing that I don't have to stay clean for the rest of my life—just today, because tomorrow's not promised to anyone," he explained.

Szolack thinks knowledge is the key.

"If a thousand people walk into a fire and get burned, and if you're number 1,001, chances are you're going to get burned, too," he said. "I'm lucky. I'm alive today and it's not even my choice that I'm alive. Someone up there likes me and I think I have a purpose."

He sees that purpose as talking to school kids young enough that they maybe haven't started experimenting.

"It's really starting to happen younger and younger in the schools. A teacher can only teach so much. Someone who's been there, who can relate to what they're going through—I don't mind being used as an example," he said.

"When you start doing a drug, your mind stops growing. If you start at 12 and manage to stay alive another 10 years, you're still going to be 12 years old," said Szolack. "As soon as a kid can say the word 'yes,' he should learn the word 'no.'"

"I'm not proud of my past, but I'm proud of the fact that I'm doing something about it," said Szolack. "If my story can change one kid's mind, my seven years of living hell will have been worth it."

TRIBUTE TO SEAN MACBRIDE OF IRELAND—A PATRIOT AND STATESMAN

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the bipartisan 118-member Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs, I wish to take this occasion to pay tribute to a remarkable man, Sean MacBride who died on January 15 at the age of 83. Few men in this century have worked harder and longer for the cause of world peace and human rights than Sean MacBride. His commitment to peace, whether in his beloved Ireland or anywhere in the world, was a lifelong mission that he was involved with until the end.

Sean MacBride was born in Paris on January 26, 1904. He was the son of Maj. John MacBride, a man from County Mayo who formed the Irish Brigade and who was later executed in 1916 by the British for his part in the so-called Easter rising in Dublin. His mother was a renowned actress and revolutionary by the name of Maud Gonne who was called the Joan of Arc of Ireland according to the Irish Echo newspaper.

Sean was deeply involved in the Irish Republican Movement for more than 20 years. During this same time period of his life he earned a law degree at Dublin's National University and transformed his work and became a crusader against repressive antiterrorist legislation.

In 1946, Sean MacBride entered the political world in a major way. He founded a new nationalist political party Clann Na Poblachta 2 years later in a coalition with other opposition parties defeated the existing party in

power. MacBride in turn was elected to the Irish Dail in 1947 and remained there for 11 years. After the 1948 election he held the position of foreign minister in the coalition government until 1951.

Sean MacBride emerged as an international spokesman for human and civil rights in 1961 when he founded Amnesty International. He served as its chairman for 12 important years until 1975. During that time Amnesty International grew to become the most respected organization for human rights and freedom in the world. During the same time period that he was heading Amnesty International, Sean MacBride was also secretary general of the International Commission of Jurists. He served in that capacity from 1963-70 and remained an active member of the organization until his death.

From 1971 to 1974, he was United Nations Commissioner for Southwest Africa also known as Namibia. His specific work on behalf of the cause of Namibian independence earned him tremendous worldwide respect and recognition. Most significantly, it led to him receiving the coveted Nobel Peace Prize for the year 1974.

Sean MacBride's work on behalf of peace and justice in his beloved Ireland spanned more than half a century. As mentioned in his early years, he was an active Republican spokesman including work in their paramilitary activities. He formally gave up his association with the official Republican movement in 1937 but by no means did he end his work on behalf of the struggle for peace and justice in Northern Ireland. Sean MacBride as a man of peace was a strong and determined foe of violence in Ireland. Yet, Sean MacBride, unlike many in Ireland, recognized that there were two forms of violence in Ireland—civilian and official. He repudiated both forms, making his position a more honest one.

Throughout the 10-year history of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs we worked very closely with Sean MacBride. He testified before the committee on several occasions in the 1970's and again in the 1980's. His topics initially were general relative to Northern Ireland but his counsel was always valued by myself as chairman and the other members of the committee.

Yet for the past 4 years, Sean MacBride has been advocating here and around the world for a very specific issue and cause. Sean MacBride became the author of the anti-discrimination code known as the MacBride principles of fair employment and nondiscrimination. The purpose behind the MacBride principles is a simple one. Discrimination exists in Northern Ireland to an appalling degree. While unemployment throughout the six northeast counties is the highest in Europe at over 20 percent, the rate among the minority Catholic population runs as high as 60 percent in certain towns and cities. American companies operating in Northern Ireland are estimated to provide at least 11 percent of all jobs in Northern Ireland.

The MacBride principles are aimed to be a corporate code of conduct for American firms doing business in Northern Ireland. Their objective is to ensure equal employment opportunities for the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland. In the United States, the MacBride

principles are gaining support. Legislation advocating their use has been passed in four State legislatures and are pending in several others. Legislation has been introduced in the House as H.R. 722, which I am proud to be an original cosponsor and S. 229 to require adoption of the MacBride principles by American firms.

Last night in New York a memorial mass was held for Sean MacBride at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Being unable to attend I sent the following telegram to be read at the event about my friend Sean MacBride:

[Telegram]

JANUARY 26, 1988.

MR. PAUL O'DWYER,

O'Dwyer and Bernstein, New York, NY.

DEAR PAUL: I sincerely regret that I have to remain in Washington tonight. I do wish to join in paying special tribute to one of Ireland's greatest patriots—and a true champion of world peace—Sean MacBride. He was an extraordinary man who made the pursuit of peace and justice a lifelong mission.

Sean MacBride had a profound impact on me the past 20 years. He was the most respected authority on Ireland and its struggle for peace ever to appear before the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs. Sean MacBride loved Ireland, but agonized over its divided nature and people. He stood for Irish unity through economic justice for all.

The legacy of Sean MacBride will endure for centuries. Yet we who are still active in the cause of peace and justice for Ireland must redouble our efforts in furtherance of the work of Sean MacBride. We must pass legislation in Congress and in all 50 states to require American firms in Northern Ireland to adopt the MacBride Principles. We must work to end all other forms of discrimination in Ireland and we must re-empower all those who care about Ireland to work for a future of peace, justice and freedom for all.

MARIO BIAGGI, M.C.,

Chairman Ad Hoc Congressional Committee for Irish Affairs.

The tributes to Sean MacBride have come from around the world. They have recognized the enormous contributions he made to the cause of peace, human rights, and justice. A most interesting column in the Wall Street Journal by the columnist Alexander Cockburn on Sean MacBride made this observation:

The word "statesman" is not one imbued with energy. But MacBride was a statesman in the active and virtuous sense—in the 30 years after he quit domestic politics he exercised his talents on behalf of the rights of man.

In my mind the legacy of Sean MacBride will endure for centuries. Yet if we are to do true justice to this remarkable man we must recommit ourselves to those causes that Sean MacBride dedicated his life to. Most critical is the need to work for continued progress aimed at achieving a political solution to the problems in Northern Ireland. Ireland today is divided geographically, politically, and economically. If there is to be Irish unity, it must be achieved by removing those barriers that divide. Central to the solution must be an improvement in the economic conditions of all the people of Ireland but especially the Catholic minority in the north. This Congress has a contribution to make and it is a meaningful

one. We can pass the MacBride principles legislation which will serve to promote equality of opportunity for all the people of Northern Ireland. We have a vested interest in the future of Ireland and Northern Ireland. We have committed ourselves to a long-term package of economic aid. Let us ensure that our public aid and the private business funds that go into Northern Ireland benefit both communities and do not extend the problem of discrimination. That was the goal of Sean MacBride and one we should readily embrace.

I would like at this point in the RECORD to insert a selection of newspaper articles on Sean MacBride as well as some comments by the director of the Irish National Caucus—Sean MacManus.

Finally for the sake of those of my colleagues who may not be familiar with the MacBride principles, I would like to insert them in their entirety with the hope it will lead to more of my colleagues cosponsoring H.R. 722, authored by my distinguished colleague Mr. FISH.

SEAN MACBRIDE OF IRELAND IS DEAD AT 83 (By William G. Blair)

Sean MacBride, an Irish revolutionary who went on to win the Nobel and Lenin peace prizes, died after a short illness yesterday at his home in Dublin. He was 83 years old.

In a 70-year career that took him from street battles with the British in Dublin to the international award-ceremony podium in Oslo, Mr. MacBride's name was linked, often controversially, with such causes as Irish nationalism, a united Europe, nuclear disarmament and human rights.

He was a joint winner, with former Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan, of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974. Mr. MacBride was honored for his work on behalf of human rights.

Three years later, in ceremonies in Dublin, he received the International Lenin Prize for Peace Among Nations for his efforts to end what he once called "this absolutely obscene arms race."

IN JOURNALISM AND LAW

The two awards made him only the second person to win both prizes, the first having been Dr. Linus Pauling of the United States.

Mr. MacBride's career also embraced journalism, law, politics and diplomacy. He was Ireland's Foreign Minister from 1948 to 1951 and an Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, or South-West Africa, from 1973 to 1976.

In Dublin yesterday, Prime Minister Charles Haughey called Mr. MacBride "a statesman of international status who was listened to with respect throughout the world."

At the time of his death, Mr. MacBride was president emeritus of the International Peace Bureau in Geneva, a well-known peace organization. He had headed the bureau from 1972 to 1985.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL FOUNDER

A lifelong rights advocate, he was a founder of Amnesty International in 1961 and served as its chairman until 1975. Almost simultaneously, from 1963 to 1970, he was secretary general of the International Commission of Jurists and remained a member of that rights group until his death.

Mr. MacBride was sometimes criticized from both ends of the political spectrum, by the right as being too close to the Kremlin

in his views and by the left as secretly advancing American conservative interests.

As recently as 1980, he raised hackles among some Western journalists and governments as the head of a study commission on world communications of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization. The commission's report prompted fears that it would lead to greater government control of the press, particularly in third-world countries.

Mr. MacBride came naturally to his youthful revolutionary inclinations. Born in Paris on Jan. 26, 1904, he was the son of Maj. John MacBride, a County Mayo man who formed the Irish Brigade that fought against the British in the Boer War and who was executed in 1916 by the British for his part in the Easter Uprising in Dublin.

EDUCATED IN FRANCE

The major's wife and Sean's mother was a beautiful Irish actress and revolutionary by the name of Maud Gonne, the daughter of a British army colonel. She was called the Joan of Arc of Ireland and was celebrated in the poetry of William Butler Yeats, who at one time was in love with her.

Sean MacBride was educated in France and remained there until 1916, when he and his mother managed to spirit themselves into Ireland. That year, at the age of 12, he joined the Irish Volunteers, forerunners of the Irish Republican Army. He was only a year older when he was arrested for the first of many times by the British, who sent him to prison three times—in 1918, 1922 and 1930.

Mr. MacBride spent 20 years "on the run" with the I.R.A. and was 24 years old when he became chief of staff of the underground army. He ended his association with the I.R.A. in 1937.

While fighting the British, he managed to earn a law degree at Dublin's National University. Mr. MacBride, who was admitted to the Irish bar in 1937, quickly became the most successful trial lawyer in Dublin. A brilliant pleader, he earned the coveted title of senior counsel in seven years; it usually took 15.

FROM LAW TO POLITICS

From law it was an easy step into Irish politics, dominated since 1932 by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail Party. Before the 1948 election, Mr. MacBride formed a new and radical party, the Republican Party, and in cooperation with other opposition parties managed to unseat Mr. de Valera. His prize, the Foreign Ministry, took him into the international arena, which he never left.

Mr. MacBride had been elected to Parliament in 1947 and served there until 1958. His party, however, disappeared as a political force in Ireland in 1965.

As the United States-sponsored Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe after World War II was getting under way in the late 1940's, Foreign Minister MacBride was named in 1948 a vice president of the newly formed Organization for European Economic Cooperation, a forerunner of the European Economic Community. He held the post until 1951 and, during one year, 1950, also served as the president of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Council of Europe.

In 1984, at the age of 80, Mr. MacBride took on another controversial issue. He was the chief sponsor of an antidiscrimination code known as the MacBride Principles. Aimed at forcing American companies operating in Northern Ireland to insure equal employment opportunities for Roman

Catholics, the code was much debated there and in this country and Britain.

Mr. MacBride's Argentine-born wife of 50 years, Catalina Bulfin, died in 1976. He is survived by a son, Tiernan, and a daughter, Anna.

SEAN MACBRIDE—GREAT IRISH PATRIOT IS DEAD

DUBLIN.—Sean MacBride, one of the most remarkable men of the 20th century, died at his home here on Jan. 15 after a short illness. He was 83 years old.

In a career that spanned 70 years, he was in turn an Irish freedom fighter, chief of staff of the IRA, an outstanding lawyer, Ireland's Foreign Minister, a United Nations Assistant Secretary General, U.N. Commissioner for Southwest Africa, a founder of Amnesty International, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and a Lenin Peace Prize winner.

Sean MacBride was born in Paris on Jan. 26, 1904. He was the son of Maj. John MacBride, a County Mayo man who formed the Irish Brigade that fought against the British in the Boer War in South Africa and who was executed in 1916 by the British for his part in the Easter Rising in Dublin.

The major's wife and Sean's mother was a beautiful Irish actress and revolutionary by the name of Maud Gonne, the daughter of a British army colonel. She was called the Joan of Arc of Ireland and was celebrated in the poetry of William Butler Yeats, who at one time was in love with her.

Sean MacBride was educated in France and remained there until 1916, when he and his mother managed to spirit themselves into Ireland. A year later, at the age of 13 he joined the Irish Volunteers, forerunner of the Irish Republican Army. He was only a year older when he was arrested for the first time by the British who sent him to prison in 1918, 1922 and 1930.

He was leading his own IRA unit when he was 16½ and became a trusted lieutenant of General Michael Collins.

Mr. MacBride spent 20 years with the IRA and was 24 years old when he became chief of staff of the underground army. He ended his association with the IRA in 1937.

During this period, he managed to earn a law degree at Dublin's National University. Mr. MacBride, who was admitted to the Irish bar in 1937, quickly became the most successful trial lawyer in Dublin. A brilliant pleader, he earned the coveted title of senior counsel in seven years; it usually took 15.

Over the years, Mr. MacBride often defended IRA suspects or fought antiterrorist legislation, but he strongly opposed the IRA's current campaign of violence.

In 1946, Mr. MacBride was one of the founders of a new radical nationalist political party, Clann na Poblachta. In the general election of 1948, Clann na Poblachta in conjunction with other opposition parties defeated Prime Minister Eamon DeValera's Fianna Fail Party, which had been in power for 16 years.

Elected to the Dail (Parliament) in 1947, Mr. MacBride served there until 1958. After the 1948 election he held the position of Foreign Minister in the Coalition Government until 1951.

A lifelong human rights advocate, he was a founder of Amnesty International in 1961 and served as its chairman until 1975. Almost simultaneously, from 1963 to 1970, he was secretary general of the International Commission of Jurists and remained a

member of that rights group until his death.

His crusades for human rights and nuclear disarmament won him many admirers around the world.

From 1971 to 1974 he was U.N. Commissioner for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, which is controlled by South Africa.

He made the cause of Namibian independence an international issue and won the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize although he failed to persuade Pretoria to yield control of the mineral-rich territory.

In 1977 MacBride got the Soviet Union's Lenin International Prize for Peace for his work in Namibia, underlining his reputation as a freedom fighter on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

The two awards made him only the second person to win both prizes, the first having been Dr. Linus Pauling of the United States.

In 1984, at the age of 80, Mr. MacBride took on another controversial issue. He was the chief sponsor of an antidiscrimination code known as the MacBride Principles. Aimed at forcing American companies operating in Northern Ireland to insure equal employment opportunities for Catholics.

In the United States, the MacBride Principles, received widespread support. A Bill advocating their use has been passed in four state legislatures and are pending in several others.

In Dublin last Saturday, Prime Minister Charles Haughey called Mr. MacBride "a statesman of international status who was listened to with respect throughout the world."

Paul O'Dwyer, the Irish American leader and human rights advocate, in Dublin for the funeral said, "Sean MacBride was one of the greatest Irishmen of this century."

Mr. MacBride's Argentine-born wife of 50 years, Catalina Bulfin, died in 1976. He is survived by a son, Tiernan, and a daughter, Anna.

TRIBUTES TO SEAN MACBRIDE

BIAGGI STATEMENT

The following statement was issued by Congressman Mario Biaggi and was sent to the MacBride family in Ireland:

"On behalf of the 118 member Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on Irish Affairs, I send our deepest condolences on the passing of Sean MacBride. Few leaders in this century have contributed as much to the cause of world peace as this man of principle, commitment and compassion.

"Sean MacBride provided great inspiration to me over the 20 years I have been involved in the cause of peace and justice for his beloved Ireland. The committee will continue to work for passage of legislation to require that the MacBride Principles be adopted by American firms in Northern Ireland. It would be a most fitting tribute to the memory of this extraordinary man."

IRISH NATIONAL CAUCUS STATEMENT

The following statement was issued by the Irish National Caucus and was signed by Fr. Sean McManus, national director and Rita Mullan, executive director:

"Sean MacBride was the last of the great Fenians and eternity is not long enough, nor heaven good enough to adequately reward him.

"He was one of the greatest Irishmen of this century. He had enormous dedication to his country, to international human rights and to world peace.

"He was a man of profound wisdom and compassion. The most fitting tribute that

the Irish National Caucus can pay to him is to ensure that the MacBride principles (which the Caucus named after him) will continue to be a powerful force for justice and peace in Ireland.

"May this noble son of Ireland rest in God's eternal peace and may his name live forever in the memory of those who love justice and peace the world over."

PEC STATEMENT

The following statement from the American Irish Political Education Committee (PEC) was signed by John Finucane, the national president:

"We are deeply saddened by the death of our esteemed and honored friend, Dr. Sean MacBride. As we mourn his passing and in final tribute to Ireland's greatest statesman of the 20th century, we proclaim 1988 'the year of the MacBride Principles.' The PEC has called upon all concerned Americans to rededicate themselves to the success of the MacBride Principles campaign."

STATEMENT BY LENIHAN

The following statement was issued in Dublin by Irish Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan:

"I have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Sean MacBride, one of the most distinguished Irishmen of our time. Sean MacBride served his country as Minister for External Affairs from 1948-51, and ever since then, throughout the political lifetime of the members of today's Dail, he has played a major part in the affairs of our nation.

"Outside Ireland, Sean MacBride worked untiringly in the cause of international co-operation. A review of the offices he held reveals not only his international standing but the special concern he felt for the victims of injustice. Among other things, he was Chairman of Amnesty International, Secretary-General of the International Commission of Jurists, and Assistant Secretary-General of the U.N. and U.N. Commissioner for Namibia.

"Sean MacBride pursued his political career through difficult and demanding times, as did so many others of his generation. If he was sometimes a controversial figure, it may have been on occasion because his thinking was too challenging, his perspective too broad for conventional wisdom. He was often ahead of his time in his awareness of the position in international affairs of the newly independent nations, in his determination to bridge the divide between east and west, and in his belief in the force of justice in international relations. His outstanding contributions deserve our respect, as indeed they earned him the Nobel Peace Prize, the Lenin Peace Prize and a number of other major international awards.

"It is the better part of a century since Yeats wrote

MacDonagh and MacBride

And Connolly an Pearse

Now and in time to come

Wherever green is worn

Are changed, changed utterly. . . .

Sean MacBride carried on the noble tradition of his parents, Maud Gonne and John MacBride. He will be remembered not only "wherever green is worn," but in every continent. May He Rest In Peace."

LEFTOVER BITS FROM AN EDITOR

Sean MacBride did not deal in guile. Many men and women who reach the level he did in international political affairs routinely deal in guile.

But it was not for him. He dealt straight up. In the vernacular of the day, what you saw was what you got.

Sean MacBride was principled. He fought the fight for freedom and justice throughout the world, never swerving from a path he chose which was generally paved in truth.

Of course, he was not infallible and like all of us made mistakes. But they were the mistakes of enthusiasm and sometimes of frustration.

But he did not become bitter and he did not ever accept defeat. He persevered and in so doing inspired thousands of others to join the fight for liberty and justice in Ireland and throughout the world.

IRISH NATIONAL CAUCUS' TRIBUTE TO SEAN MACBRIDE

WASHINGTON, DC, January 15, 1987.—"Sean MacBride was the last of the great Fenians . . . and eternity is not long enough, nor Heaven good enough to adequately reward him," said Father Sean McManus, national director, and Rita Mullan, executive director of the I.N.C.

"He was one of the greatest Irishmen of this century. He had enormous dedication to his country, to international human rights and, to world peace. He was a man of profound wisdom and compassion."

"The most fitting tribute the Irish National Caucus can pay to him is to ensure that the MacBride principles—which the caucus named after him—will continue to be a powerful force for justice and peace in Ireland."

"May this noble son of Ireland rest in God's eternal peace and may his name live forever in the memory of those who love justice and peace the world over."

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 21, 1988]

SEAN MACBRIDE: THE MAN WHO SMELLED A RAT

(By Alexander Cockburn)

ARDMORE, IRELAND.—Eight miles along the coast from here is the town of Youghal. Sir Walter Raleigh was its mayor in 1588 and today his bureaucratic descendants, the Youghal Urban District Council, wrestles with problems too minute for Sir Walter, who was more preoccupied with his "History of the World" and staying awake while his friend Edmund Spenser read drafts of "The Faerie Queene" to him after dinner. A couple of weeks ago Councilor Bob Bickerdike of Youghal proposed that the relevant authorities be called upon to attend to the problem of rat infestation in Youghal. "The situation here is far more serious than people imagine," Mr. Bickerdike stated, adding that recently a woman in the Raheen Park area of town had been bitten and that "there are killer rats loose in Youghal."

This is not the kind of talk a holiday town likes to hear. Councilor Willie Kenefick said that the type of resolution proposed by Mr. Bickerdike could easily attract headlines that would be unfavorable to Youghal. Other council members concurred, and an investigation found that the town was not infested with rats.

The world is divided pretty much between those inclined to smell a rat and eager to alert the populace, and those who take the view that given suitable discretion the problem might disappear of its own accord. While the councilors of Youghal were deliberating, life was seeping from one of Ireland's greatest men and champion rat smell-

ers. Dead at the age of 83 on Jan. 15, Sean MacBride moved on the world stage, and his long life takes us back to the dawn of the century and the swell of the nationalist movements that have helped shape our times.

MacBride's mother was Maud Gonne, the nationalist heroine hailed by Benjamin Constant as "the most beautiful woman in Europe," inspiration for some of W.B. Yeats's most beautiful poems. His father was a Fenian, John MacBride, executed in 1916 for his part in the Easter uprising. It was of him Yeats wrote, "He, too, has been changed in his turn, transformed utterly: A terrible beauty is born."

Young Sean was born in Paris in 1904 but transported by his mother to Dublin 12 weeks later to be baptized. The boy grew up in Paris, thus giving his accent an indelible Franco-Gaelic lilt, and acquired education from Yeats and Ezra Pound.

MacBride returned to Ireland in 1918, then joined the Irish Volunteers, and in 1921 was one of those who along with Eamon de Valera opposed the treaty and thus found himself in Mountjoy prison. For the next 15 years he was in and out of prison, on the run and organizing the IRA.

In 1936 he became chief of staff of the IRA, but a year later left the organization, opposed to a planned bombing campaign in England and swayed by De Valera's proposed constitution, which affirmed Irish unity and removed the oath of allegiance to the British crown. MacBride and his fellows felt their struggle could be pursued by constitutional means, and he held this position to the end of his life. A decade later he was in the postwar Irish coalition government as foreign minister.

The word "statesman" is not one imbued with energy. But MacBride was a statesman in the active and virtuous sense—in the 30 years after he quit domestic politics he exercised his talents on behalf of the rights of man. In 1961 he was one of the founders of Amnesty International. In 1973 he became U.N. commissioner for Namibia. In 1977 he chaired UNESCO's special commission on a new world information order. Throughout the entire period he was a crusader for disarmament. Uniquely in the world, he shared the Nobel peace prize in 1974 and was given the Lenin peace prize in 1977.

As one might expect of so vigorous a rat smeller, he provoked hostility. Governments roared their anguish under the lash of Amnesty International's reports, but who now questions the organization's integrity? MacBride's activities on behalf of Namibia aroused fury, but who can deny that Namibia remains under illegal occupation, the rights of its people to self-determination flouted? The UNESCO document on world information, published in 1980, known informally as the MacBride Report, drew down a torrent of abuse on the grounds that it called for the licensing and control of journalists by governments, a crafty distortion of an actual proposal for protection of journalists in war zones. But what objective person could deny the inequities in the control and flow of information passing between the First and Third Worlds?

The British establishment hated him till the day he died. As MacBride's coffin was being lowered into his mother's grave at the start of this week, the London Times printed a distraught editorial denouncing him as "a cosmopolitan high priest" of the "cult of violence." About the partition of Ireland MacBride said as foreign minister in the late 1940s that it would create a situation in

Northern Ireland comparable to that in Palestine in 1946-48. Who can now controvert the truth of that prediction?

Because he helped hold Ireland clear of NATO after the war, MacBride similarly earned the hostility of ruling circles in the U.S. so he was duly denounced as a Soviet cat's-paw and drummer for the PLO. MacBride was no country's or movement's kept man. Because he spoke up for Palestinian rights he earned the enmity of Israel's ruling circles and American-Jewish organizations in the U.S. Who would now disagree with him about abuses of Palestinian human rights in the Occupied Territories, Gaza, and in Israel itself?

MacBride kept jabbing at injustices that will not go away. The last movement associated with his name was the campaign in the U.S. for the "MacBride Principles," promoted by labor and the Irish National Caucus, seeking to make it incumbent on U.S. companies invested in Northern Ireland to increase representation of minorities, ban provocative symbols in the workplace, publicize job openings and so forth. This peaceful and legal campaign has aroused British fury, but who can dispute that Catholic unemployment runs at twice that of Protestants' in the north and that this is one of the underlying causes of internecine strife?

One of MacBride's proudest boasts was that he was a member of the government that in 1949 passed the Republic of Ireland Act, which he said, "took the gun out of politics in the south." He proclaimed the right of the Irish People to sovereignty over the 32 counties, but his final vision, in 1983, was for a federal cantonal system along Swiss lines as an answer to the partition problem. He predicted that in a decade or two the exhaustion of paramilitary organizations on both sides, the indifference of the British and their impatience at the expense of an army presence would admit a peaceful solution.

Those who vilify his memory and talk of a "terrorist" past should look at themselves, whether it be the British with their courtroom travesties in Ulster, South Africans ravaging justice in Namibia and their own country, Israelis spurning international law in the Occupied Territories, Americans defying the World Court in funding terror in Nicaragua or Soviets and other socialist countries abusing the rights of their citizens; all should ponder a life that did honor to the best in man.

JERRY LASURDO: LEGENDARY BANKER

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring my colleagues' attention to an article about Jerry Lasurdo, chairman of the Green Point Savings Bank of Flushing, Queens County, NY, that recently appeared in the magazine, *Crain's New York Business*.

Jerry Lasurdo is a valued business and civic leader in the Queens community. Under his leadership, Green Point Savings Bank has become an innovator in the banking industry and a great source of pride for the people of Queens.

I include the article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that my colleagues may learn more about Jerry Lasurdo.

[From the *Crain's New York Business*, Dec. 21, 1987]

GREEN POINT'S OLD-FASHIONED WAYS MAKE IT TOPS IN PROFITS; WILL BONANZA CONTINUE?

(By Alan Breznick)

Green Point Savings Bank is not what one would call a trendy thrift. It still has its original name, owns no automated teller machines and avoids Manhattan like the plague. It does no radio or television advertising, makes few consumer loans and shuns Wall Street's attention. It never lends out of state and doesn't even push checking accounts much.

About all Green Point does is rake in deposits and make mortgages, lots of them, to nearly everyone who can afford a 25% down payment. This single-mindedness has turned the old-fashioned, mutually owned thrift into the state's most profitable savings institution.

"We're not too bright here. There are no M.B.A.s," says I.J. Lasurdo, Green Point's wise-cracking, 71-year-old chairman and president. "We're just good businessmen."

Indeed. In the early 1980s, when the twin demons of deregulation and steep inflation forced most banks to abandon the mortgage market, Green Point didn't, lending money out at 18% and 19%. As a result, the thrift gained market share on every rival except Citibank, the New York mortgage king.

"The others tightened up, batted down the hatches and waited for the tornado to pass," Mr. Lasurdo says. "We went into the eye of the storm."

Whether Green Point can continue to steamroll is another story as more lenders have crowded the mortgage field and the local mortgage market has turned sour. Other banks and thrifts have made inroads this year, including giants like Chemical Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank and Crossland Savings.

Observers also wonder what will happen when Mr. Lasurdo, the body and soul of Green Point to many, retires in two years. They express doubt that Green Point's old-fashioned ways can carry it strongly into the 1990s.

But no one disputes the thrift's stunning performance so far or the role of Jerry Lasurdo, the man behind much of Green Point's success.

The down-to-earth banker started with the thrift in 1935 at \$75 a month and spent most of his years as a mortgage loan officer. He still rises most mornings at dawn to jog around a Manhasset, L.I., track, before arriving at the mutual's Flushing, Queens, headquarters to sign off on every mortgage request.

Under his leadership since 1974, Green Point has quietly developed into a slick mortgage machine even though its rates are on the high side. In 1986 it churned out a record-high 22,000 mortgages—\$2.1 billion worth. It also has more than doubled in size over the last five years, passing \$3 billion in both assets and deposits.

"I don't know much about them," says Peter Treadway, a thrift analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "But I've never met a thrift banker that wasn't in awe of them."

It's easy to see why. In the first half of this year, Green Point reported a \$48.7 million profit, a phenomenal 2.9% return on

assets. Locally, only the much larger Dime Savings Bank of New York and Crossland earned more.

In addition, Green Point made \$91 million last year, adding more to its capital base than it did in the previous 112 years combined. It enjoyed strong years in 1984 and 1985 and even posted profits in 1982 and 1983, when most thrifts hemorrhaged red ink.

In fact, Green Point has made so much money lately that numerous investment bankers have reportedly come knocking on Mr. Lasurdo's door, seeking to take the mutual public. But the chairman has sternly turned them all down, saying he doesn't need more capital. "What the hell are we going to do with it?" he demands.

Green Point has built much of its sterling reputation by practicing a unique lending policy that breaks with the thrift industry's generally cautious posture and draws the ire of other bankers. It does not demand that borrowers verify such basic information as income and place of employment. If an applicant can make a 25% down payment on the home's value, that's usually good enough to borrow the other 75%.

Most Green Point borrowers opt for this "automatic credit" approach, which involves a simple check through a credit bureau and permits loan approvals within days. If applicants desire, the thrift will perform a complete credit check and award a lower interest rate, but that takes longer.

Other savings bankers see this policy as near-blasphemy because of the high potential risks. But Green Point and its backers say the risks are quite calculated and have not proved to be a problem.

"We are not the IRS," Mr. Lasurdo says. "Some may live more modestly than others, some may not report all their income, some may get money from their in-laws. It's not my job (to check)."

In fact, the chairman claims, the thrift has had to foreclose on just two of more than 100,000 mortgages, both largely because of divorce. Analysts agree that Green Point, like most mortgage lenders, has relatively few delinquency problems because consumers rarely default on their most precious possession—their homes.

Green Point also owes much of its mortgage success to its strong, informal network of real estate brokers, lawyers, accountants and other financial advisers who steer borrowers to the thrift. Mr. Lasurdo still spends much of his time cultivating this network, which brings in a lion's share of the mortgage applications.

Other institutions envy this network and have started going after it. Citibank, for instance, runs a "Mortgage Power" program for brokers that, for annual \$2,500 fee, permits them to offer advice, lower fees and quicker loan approvals to their customers.

Unlike many rivals, Green Point also maintains an army of 18 home appraisers who fan out over the metropolitan area and quickly report their findings back to the home office. Other lenders hire outside appraisers.

Finally, Green Point spends heavily on no-nonsense newspaper rate advertising, eschewing the image ads that competitors like Crossland, Anchor Savings Bank and Bowery Savings Bank run on the radio and television. Robert Moss, president of Competitrack, which monitors bank ads, estimates that Green Point spent \$1.6 million on these "supermarket" rate ads through the first 10 months of 1987, \$300,000 more than second-place Dime.

"Print is very successful," says Mr. Lasurdo, who cut out Green Point's radio campaign when he took over.

Luck has also played a role in Green Point's success. Like other old-line thrifts, it had the good fortune to grow up in a solid, working-class community that stresses saving. The thrift takes its name (although not its spelling) from the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, a largely Polish waterfront community that has changed little over the years, just like the mutual.

In fact, Green Point's grand main branch on Manhattan Avenue, which towers over the Polish delicatessens, bakeries and shops lining the commercial drag, now holds an enormous \$410 million in deposits, 21 years after the thrift moved its executive offices to Flushing. The 79-year-old branch, lavishly decorated for the Christmas season, boasts an imposing white granite exterior topped by a rounded dome, thick marble columns and at least two dozen teller stations. A clock outside the main entrance proclaims "Time To Save."

Unlike some of its fellow old-line thrifts, Green Point has not left those roots behind. It has steadfastly avoided the lure of Manhattan, for instance, preferring to build its 15-branch network largely in working- and middle-class areas of Brooklyn, Queens and Long Island.

That strategy has paid particularly high dividends since the early 1980s, when deregulation and galloping interest rates forced all banks to pay much more for consumer deposits. In fiercely competitive Manhattan, consumers are more savvy and more prone to shift "hot money" from one bank to another in pursuit of the highest rates.

Moreover, unlike its fellow thrifts, Green Point never invested heavily in long-term, fixed-rate bonds. In the rampant inflation of a few years ago, Green Point's large pool of low-rate mortgages offered a healthier cash flow than bonds, which pay interest only twice a year.

"They got hammered on long-term, fixed-rate mortgages, but they still got monthly payments," says Thomas Schettino, a managing principal in Lyons, Zomback & Ostrowski, a thrift analyst and consultant. "The others got hammered down (worse)."

As a result, Green Point had money to lend in the early 1980s, when the other thrifts virtually stopped lending and struggled to stay afloat, and copied its second-place market share behind Citibank and ahead of Dime and Long Island Savings Bank.

"When I was with the FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.), they were closing mortgages like crazy while basically everybody else was out of the market," Mr. Schettino recalls.

Adds Al Sorrentino, a vice president in Citibank's real estate business management unit, "Us and Green Point, that was about it."

Now Green Point faces some new challenges, even from veteran rivals. Citibank's highly successful "Mortgage Power" program, for one, has cut into the mutual's broker referral business.

"Right now we are seeing roughly 70% of our mortgage applications coming through our broker program," says Citibank's Mr. Sorrentino.

The bank, which has 1,100 local brokers signed up for the program, gave out \$5 billion in mortgages last year and expects to match that this year.

Green Point has come back fighting. Earlier this year, the thrift launched "Advan-

tage," its own version of "Mortgage Power." It offers similar benefits to brokers at one-fifth the Citibank price.

So far, Mr. Lasurdo says, 500 brokers have signed up.

But more lenders are contending than ever before, driving down profit margins and forcing all institutions to chase more marginal loans. Up-and-comers include Astoria Federal Savings & Loan Association, Emigrant Savings Bank and the reawakened Bowery.

"I think a number of the new players in the marketplace are definitely gaining market share," says William Zimmerman, marketing director of Long Island Savings.

His institution clocked just over \$1 billion in new mortgages last year and expects to close 1987 with nearly the same.

What's more, the local mortgage market, paralleling the national one, shows signs of awakening from its recent sluggishness. Hammered by rising interest rates, this fall's plunging stock market and recessionary fears, fewer New Yorkers are purchasing homes and apartments.

"The marketplace has turned frigid," Citibank's Mr. Sorrentino says.

Nevertheless, Green Point has few plans to change its ways, other than to keep shifting more of its mortgage portfolio toward adjustable-rate loans rather than fixed-rate ones.

Although other thrifts may branch out into consumer loans, commercial loans, credit cards and other newfangled products and services, Mr. Lasurdo will have none of that.

The thrift executive's only concession may be the installation of ATMs in a pilot program, years after his rivals.

We stick to what we know best, what we do best, what produces the most desirable results with the least amount of risk," Mr. Lasurdo says. Despite a drop-off in business of 40 percent to 50 percent in the second half of the year, he plans to close 17,000 mortgages by year-end, for a total of \$1.75 billion.

With more capital than it needs, Green Point does intend to open new branches next year in Lynbrook and Commack both on Long Island, as well as possibly Staten Island and the Midwood section of Brooklyn. This past summer, the thrift opened its first branch in Westchester County. But few other changes are contemplated.

Observers wonder how the thrift will fare when Mr. Lasurdo retires, as he plans to do at the end of 1989 after 54 years.

"Jerry has grown up in that business. A great deal is due to him," says an executive at a rival thrift. "I don't see any management behind him."

Mr. Lasurdo, however, modestly pooh-poohs such concerns. He says his successor will come from three executive vice presidents who are all in their forties and fifties—Martin Dash, James Cava and Michael Gagliardi, a recent recruit from Dollar Dry Dock Savings Bank.

"We're looking for a clone of Jerry Lasurdo," Mr. Lasurdo only partially jokes.

COLOMBIAN CHIEF PROSECUTOR KILLED BY DRUG TRAFFICKERS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are all appalled to learn that Carlos Mauro Hoyos, Colombia's chief prosecutor, has been murdered by drug traffickers.

While investigating the recent release from prison of the notorious drug trafficker, Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez—the second in command of the Medellin cartel—Hoyos' car was run off the road and sprayed with machinegun fire near an airport on the outskirts of Medellin. Two of his bodyguards were killed, and, according to a policeman's eyewitness report, Mr. Hoyos was bleeding from the throat. His body was later found alongside the highway.

Our Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, on which I serve as ranking minority member, is fully familiar with the violence that has become a day-to-day occurrence in Colombia. The ruthless Colombian drug traffickers, over the past few years, have assassinated Colombia's Minister of Justice Rodrigo Lara Bonilla; news editor Guillermo Carro and a number of other journalists engaged in an antidrug crusade; Col. Jaimie Ramirez Gomez, commander of the Jameos Colombian antinarcotics unit; killed 21 judges including one-half of Colombia's highest court; and attempted to assassinate former Justice Minister Enrique Parejo in Hungary, where he was serving as Colombia's ambassador.

Our Drug Enforcement Administration estimates that the Medellin cartel controls 80 percent of the cocaine that enters the United States. The narco-traffickers have been doing their best to prevent the Colombian Government from extraditing to the United States drug kingpins such as Ochoa for prosecution. The Colombian drug traffickers this week announced a total war on officials who try to extradite them to the United States to face criminal charges. Their objective is to terrorize and intimidate the entire Government of Colombia and its citizenry.

The tragedies of Colombia underscores the need for us to expand our efforts to awaken the world to the dangers of the narco-traffickers undermining the judiciary and holding governments hostage to their demands.

Having just returned from conferring with members of the European Parliament as well as with the leaders of several southeast Asian nations, I am convinced that a worldwide full scale war against these drug traffickers and their deadly product is the only way we will succeed in eradicating the menace of drug abuse and narcotics trafficking from the face of the Earth. Courageous men who will follow in Mr. Hoyos' footsteps need to know that they enjoy our Nation's full support for their noble efforts, as well as our prayers. And the narco-traffickers must learn that law-abiding nations will not retreat, even in the face of their wanton acts.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RESOLUTION ON RELIEF EFFORTS IN DROUGHT-STRICKEN AFRICAN NATIONS

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today along with several of my colleagues, I am introducing legislation to commend the President, the Secretary of State, and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development for the effective relief efforts they have organized for the people of Ethiopia and for other hungry, needy people in sub-Saharan Africa. This concurrent resolution also encourages these executive branch officials to continue and extend their efforts to reduce suffering in Africa.

Unfortunately, it is already clear that this year will be particularly difficult for millions of Africans—people who already are hungry and not particularly healthy. Our Government has an unequivocal stance on how to respond to this continuing tragedy: the United States people as represented by their government will continue to do everything possible, go anywhere, to stop hungry people from starving.

As we respond to the needs of millions of people across the African continent, we must be particularly ready to deliver medical supplies and other essential life-saving provisions as soon as and where they are needed. And we cannot forget the pain and suffering of the millions of people who have left their homes to travel sometimes hundreds of miles in search of a little bit of food and a cup of water.

I was in Ethiopia in December. I saw a videotape of young boys who had walked hundreds of miles from their homes in the Sudan in search of food. They looked near death. And they were the survivors. We must help these people.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the full text of the resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. 239

Concurrent resolution to commend the President, the Secretary of State, and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development on relief efforts that have been undertaken by the United States Government for the people of Ethiopia and other drought-stricken nations in sub-Saharan Africa, and to encourage these officials to continue and extend all efforts deemed appropriate to preclude the onset of famine in these nations, and for other purposes

Whereas in excess of 5,000,000 people in Ethiopia will need emergency food assistance during 1988;

Whereas additional millions of people in other nations of sub-Saharan Africa will need emergency food assistance during 1988;

Whereas the United States Government and United States private and voluntary organizations have taken a leading role in responding to the food emergencies in Ethiopia and across Africa during the past four years, and were instrumental in saving the lives of several million people; and

Whereas the humanitarian traditions of the American people are best represented

by a generous, effective response to the present emergency food needs in Africa without regard to politics: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) commends the President, the Secretary of State, and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development for their efficient and timely response to the drought and the growing food emergency in Ethiopia and other affected nations of sub-Saharan Africa;

(2) encourages the President, the Secretary of State, and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development to continue and extend all efforts deemed appropriate to preclude the onset of famine in the drought-affected regions of Ethiopia and other sub-Saharan African nations;

(3) in particular urges the President, the Secretary of State, and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development to pursue all appropriate means to ensure the timely delivery of medical supplies and other essential life-saving emergency relief supplies needed to prevent the unnecessary loss of life;

(4) declares that the United States Government response to these food emergencies in sub-Saharan Africa should include all appropriate initiatives to prevent the displacement of large numbers of persons across national borders and/or into relief camps; and

(5) further declares that the plight of those who have become refugees or have otherwise been displaced as a result of drought, civil strife, or regional conflict in sub-Saharan Africa should be addressed with an emphasis on ensuring the provision of basic human needs, including food, water, shelter, clothing, tools, and seeds.

THE NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman FASCELL, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and I introduced a resolution approving the proposed nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and Japan.

This resolution is required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, and further by the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985. It is introduced by request, and commits neither of us to support the agreement. Rather, the resolution provides a legislative vehicle of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the House to express its views on this proposed agreement between the United States and Japan.

The Foreign Affairs Committee will be holding additional hearings on this very important matter. Several serious issues are involved from the impact of the agreement on the protection of U.S.-supplied nuclear materials, to nuclear nonproliferation concerns, and several environmental and safety considerations. I join Chairman FASCELL in urging all Members to

review the proposed nuclear cooperation agreement with Japan carefully.

RECOGNITION OF LERONE BENNETT, JR.

HON. WAYNE DOWDY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. DOWDY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues here in Congress to join me in honoring a very special person, Mr. Lerone Bennett, Jr.

We in Mississippi are very proud of this accomplished author, journalist, lecturer, and historian who was educated in the public schools of Jackson, MS.

Mr. Bennett currently holds the position of senior editor at Ebony magazine. He has written several books, including "What Manner of Man: A Biography of Martin Luther King, Jr.," "The Challenge of Blackness," and "Before the Mayflower: A History of the Negro in America," which is now used in several colleges and universities as a textbook for black studies.

Before joining Ebony magazine, Mr. Bennett worked as a reporter and city editor of the Atlanta Daily World, as associate editor of Jet magazine, and associate editor of Ebony magazine. He has served as an advisor and consultant to several national organizations and commissions, including the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Mr. Bennett has also served as a delegate to the Sixth Pan-African Congress, in Tanzania, and the Second World Festival of Black and African Art in Nigeria. Mr. Bennett's short stories, poems, and articles have won critical acclaim. They include Rhetoric and Literature, Coming of Age in Philosophy, Myths and Motifs in Literature and the Media and the Critics. His books and short stories have been translated into French, German, Japanese, Swedish, Russian, and Arabic. Mr. Bennett has traveled extensively in Europe and Africa. He has lectured in colleges and before audiences in all regions of the country. A graduate of Morehouse College, Mr. Bennett now sits on the Morehouse College Board of Trustees.

Mr. Speaker, there will be a homecoming ceremony in Mississippi to welcome Lerone Bennett home and to thank him for the inspiration he has given to thousands of his admirers over the years. Please join me in extending our very best wishes to Mr. Bennett on this special occasion.

A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT CHIANG CHING-KUO

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, January 13, 1988, was a sad day for all the Chinese people in the Republic of China on Taiwan. Their leader, President Chiang Ching-Kuo, died of a heart attack.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In the last 12 months, the late President Chiang Ching-Kuo ended martial law and permitted opposition groups to form. Last winter he allowed Taiwan citizens to visit their relations in China. Indeed, the late President Chiang laid a firm foundation for democracy to flourish in Taiwan.

I join my friends in the United States Congress in sending my condolences to President Lee Teng-hui of the Republic of China on Taiwan. I hope and trust that Taiwan will continue to grow economically and politically in the future.

INTRODUCING THE PARENTAL ASSISTANCE WITH TUITION BONDS ACT OF 1987 AND THE PARENTAL ASSISTANCE WITH TUITION SAVINGS CERTIFICATE ACT OF 1987

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing two bills, both designed to help parents save for their children's college educations.

Americans have long realized the importance of a college education; its attainment not only adds to the quality of life but also represents an economic boost. In support of this view, the U.S. Census Bureau recently published data from its 1984 "Survey of Income and Program Participation." These data indicate that individuals with college degrees earn nearly twice the income of high school graduates. Obtaining a college degree provides an important economic benefit, not only to the individual but also to Government. Therefore, the cost of attaining a college degree is a matter of growing concern to families, students, and Government.

In contrast to the obvious importance of obtaining a college degree, American families are not saving adequately to meet future college costs. According to a 1984 survey conducted by the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, fewer than 20 percent of parents with incomes under \$20,000 saved for college; about 52 percent of parents with incomes between \$20,000 and \$30,000 saved for college; and about 70 percent of parents with incomes over \$30,000 saved for college.

According to the 1980 survey of high school seniors and their parents conducted by the Department of Education, about two-fifths of the families of college students had saved for college costs; the median amount saved was \$2,500. Unfortunately, about one-quarter of the middle-income parents who did save, waited until their children were enrolled in high school to begin saving.

As these two surveys indicate, most parents are not saving sufficiently to provide for their children's college education needs. Therefore, it is the purpose of this legislation to provide parents with an incentive to save so that they

might better provide for their children's postsecondary education needs.

The first bill, The Parental Assistance with Tuition Bond Act of 1987, amends the Tax Code, as follows:

First, the Secretary of the Treasury would be directed to issue a special savings bond, designated for use in meeting postsecondary education costs.

Second, parents who buy these bonds would be able to deduct a portion of their costs—up to \$2,000 annually for low-income families; for families with higher incomes, the tax advantage is ratably reduced—from their annual income before determining their tax liability. The maximum tax deduction per child would be \$36,000 over 18 years.

Third, students who exchange these bonds for the costs of attendance at postsecondary education institutions pay no tax on interest the savings bonds have earned over their life. However, if the bonds are cashed in for other purposes, the student pays taxes on the interest, including a 10-percent penalty. Students who own regular savings bonds may have these bonds grandfathered into this interest exemption provision.

The bill would also direct the Secretary of the Treasury to implement support activities to encourage the participation of parents, the private sector, and others in this savings bond program. These activities include: First, stimulating use of payroll deductions; second, encouraging businesses, nonprofits, charitable groups and educational organizations to participate by helping needy students acquire bonds; and third, reconstituting the Savings Stamp Program to enable school-aged children to participate in saving for their college education.

The Parental Assistance with Tuition Savings Bond Program does require a change in both the Tax Code and in the Internal Revenue Code. These changes are needed to encourage participation by families of all income levels and to ensure that the bonds are used for postsecondary education. This bill will encourage savings which in turn will make more money available for Government activities and could thus decrease the need for Government borrowing.

The second bill I am introducing today, the Parental Assistance with Tuition Savings Certificates Act of 1987 does not amend the Tax Code in any way. Instead, this bill gives to the Secretary of Education authority to issue and redeem a postsecondary education savings certificate to be used to pay some or all of the costs of attending a postsecondary education institution. In this way parents will be encouraged to put aside funds for their children's education.

This legislation contains two provisions designed to encourage parental use of education savings certificates. First, the savings certificates are registered in the student's name. Therefore, the tax status of these certificates will be based on the child's lower income rather than on the parents' higher income. However, for purposes of determining the family contribution in calculating eligibility for federally funded student aid, these educational savings certificates will be treated as paren-

tal assets. In this way, the portion of their value that would be considered under current needs analysis procedures would not only be less overall but also would vary as a function of total parental assets. Thus, for example, in families with low incomes, none of the value of these savings certificates likely would be factored into the family's expected contribution in determining eligibility for student aid under title IV of the Higher Education Act.

Second, the legislation contains a provision to encourage schools to accept these savings certificates as payment for all or part of their attendance costs. Institutions which accept these certificates, and which hold their average tuition increases to under a 3-percent increase over the CPI during the 3 previous years, would be eligible to receive an incentive payment based on each institution's pro rata share of all such certificates redeemed for postsecondary education.

The educational savings certificate legislation also directs the Secretary of Education, working with the Secretary of the Treasury as appropriate, to implement support activities to encourage the participation of parents, the private sector, and others in this savings bond program. These activities include: First, stimulating use of payroll deductions by parents for the purchase of educational savings certificates; second, encouraging businesses, nonprofits, charitable groups and educational organizations to participate by helping needy students acquire savings certificates; and third, reconstituting the Savings Stamp Program to enable school-aged children to participate in saving for their college education.

Some months ago, I also introduced H.R. 2509, the Parental Assistance with Tuition Investment Act of 1987. This legislation, which now has 65 cosponsors in the House and has been introduced in the Senate by Senator PELL, establishes a trust that would accept parental savings for postsecondary education, invest these funds in safe Government investments, and pay out the invested funds to educational institutions on behalf of the eligible student in whose name the savings have been invested. This legislation also modifies the Tax Code to create favorable tax incentives for saving for future college costs.

Collectively, these three bills provide a number of options for consideration by the Congress, parents and students, institutions of postsecondary education, and others concerned about enhancing the Nation's ability to provide all its citizens with the benefits of a college education. I encourage my colleagues in the Congress to examine all three bills and to share their thoughts with me. I encourage my friends in the higher education community to do the same. And, I hope that parents and students around the country will also provide the Congress with their thoughts on these three bills. In this way, I believe that the Congress can move on legislation that grows out of this debate, legislation that will be effective, and legislation that will complement our existing student aid programs.

PRESIDENT CHIANG CHING-KUO

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, citing President Chiang Ching-kuo's political initiatives during the last year, both the Washington Post and the New York Times have generously praised President Chiang's achievements as a statesman.

In my view, Chiang's most important legacy is his having laid the groundwork for full democratization in the Republic of China.

It must be recognized that Western-styled democracy is by and large a foreign concept to most traditional Chinese, who are used to an authoritarian form of government. Therefore, it was Herculean for President Chiang to change the way the Chinese people think. He persuaded his countrymen that economic prosperity could not be sustained without parallel progress in the area of democratic reforms.

He sought, to the best of his ability, to weed out nepotism, parochialism and corruption in the military and other branches of government. By ruthlessly stamping out poisonous elements in the military and in the Nationalist Party, he earned his people's confidence, thereby making his political reforms possible.

Mr. Speaker, having visited Taiwan and met President Chiang, I know he had his people's confidence; and more importantly, he had their unwavering love and affection. Most importantly, he made them believe that democratization is and will continue to work well in Taiwan.

NATIONAL CIVIC INDEX: RANKING THE CITIES

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, last November at a National Conference on Civic Renewal in Boston, a national civic index was created as a means for evaluating approaches to community problem solving. The conference, sponsored by the National Civic League, brought together representatives of local government, business and nonprofit organizations in an effort to focus on strengthening the civic infrastructure of American communities.

The national civic index has become an effective tool for self-evaluation, and already it has been applied in a number of U.S. cities. Denver is one of them.

Denver Post senior editor Bill Hornby recently wrote an incisive column about the national civic index and its application by the Greater Denver Chamber of Commerce. Other communities across the country may find his observations interesting and helpful.

[From the Denver Post, Jan. 14, 1988]

HOW DOES METRO DENVER STACK UP ON THE NATIONAL CIVIC INDEX?

(By Bill Hornby)

Is metro Denver's "civic infrastructure" in as good as or better repair than its physical base? Are the political and social processes by which its people solve community problems in as good shape as its roads, bridges, buildings and other built facilities?

The National Civic League, with former Coloradan John Parr as president and Richard L. Anderson of Aurora as a national adviser, probably has accumulated more understanding of how American communities do or don't solve their problems than any other political science study group. Out of this, it has shaped a questionnaire by which any community can evaluate its civic strength. A Western community of any size needs no costly analyst to get this self-evaluating list of questions and put itself on the couch.

Called the National Civic Index, the questions cover elements deemed essential to an effectively working community—Citizen Participation, Community Leadership, Government Performance, Volunteerism and Philanthropy, Intergroup Relations, Civic Education, Community Information Sharing, Capacity for Cooperation and Consensus Building, Strategic/Long Range Planning, and Inter-Community Cooperation.

Still in its infancy and subject to revision through experience, the NCL Index was used to kick off the 1987 Leadership Denver program of the Greater Denver Chamber of Commerce, and has proven a useful tool in other communities.

As Parr puts it, "Healthy communities have the ability to deal with problems and challenges in a collaborative fashion. That is, through joint action among governmental, private sector and non-profit entities. The components of the Index make up what we think to be the critical underpinnings of a community's ability to resolve problems, meet challenges and set directions for the future."

How does metro Denver stack up under the specific questions of the NCL Index? Answers would vary with the state of mind of the answerer, and whether or not he or she was relatively bruised or unbruised from recent community struggle. Don Bain's scorecard might differ from Federico's, and Al Cohen's or Phil Anschutz's from Dave French's!

In pondering specific questions, it strikes this corner that it is in Government Performance, Intergroup Relations and Inter-Community Cooperation that metro Denver's long strides are yet to be made.

The evaluating questions under Government Performance are: "Does the city systematically address qualitative concerns about city services? Are certain neighborhoods given inordinately special treatment? Are alternative ways of delivering services openly considered and utilized when appropriate?" Good questions!

Under Intergroup Relations—"Does the community have programs to stimulate communication between diverse populations? How often do small, specific conflicts escalate to involve larger issues and a wider range of groups? How involved are various 'solidarity' groups in developing broad public policy and providing community-wide services?"

The Index explanation adds, "While all communications have a certain number of coherent 'solidarity' groups, the degree to

which they cooperate in resolving broad issues and co-exist in harmony is an essential measure of civic health." Just how well does Denver stack up when it comes to cooperation among its Hispanic, black and Anglo institutions?

On Inter-Community Cooperation, while the region is making great strides in recent months, these Index questions still bother: "How do local government entities in the area relate to each other? How do region-wide problems or policy disputes get resolved? Does business do economic development or the non-profit sector provide services on a regional basis?"

NCL, in distilling its Index, was convinced "there are fundamental differences between communities that work and those that don't. Some communities argue over their problems while others put their differences aside to solve them. The questions we asked ourselves were what accounts for these differences; what are the basic characteristics of communities that work?"

Denver and the region have had a great deal of good planning under way in the past few years. Our problem has been more than execution of the plans than their creation. But in the constantly changing economy and environment in which we huddle beneath the Rockies, it never hurts to take a fresh look at these basics.

You might like to get the whole Index from NCL at 55 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036, and do a little civic psychoanalysis yourself. It certainly couldn't do the old hometown any harm.

ARCHBISHOP ANTHONY J. BEVILACQUA, THE PRIDE OF BROOKLYN'S CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Brooklyn native son, who has recently been appointed to one of the most important positions in the Catholic Church. A few weeks ago, the Holy Father named Bishop Anthony J. Bevilacqua to be archbishop of Philadelphia.

It is with great pride that I point out to my colleagues that Archbishop Bevilacqua was born and educated in Brooklyn. He began his religious instruction at Brooklyn's Cathedral College and later attended the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception in Huntington, NY. The Archbishop's towering and diverse intellectual strengths are evidenced by the fact that he has also earned a doctorate in Canon Law at the Gregorian University in Rome, an advanced degree in political science at Columbia University, and a doctorate in civil law at St. John's University.

Mr. Speaker, throughout my career in public service, in the New York Assembly and in the Congress, I have had the immense pleasure of working directly with Archbishop Bevilacqua on a number of critical issues. The Archbishop served Brooklyn's Catholic community with distinction, first as director of the diocese's migration and refugee office and then as Brooklyn's auxiliary bishop. He is one of the Nation's authorities on refugee and human

rights matters and has always provided me with expert counsel on these important issues.

Several years ago, Archbishop Bevilacqua left the Brooklyn diocese to assume the role of bishop of Pittsburgh. Although he moved away from our city, the Archbishop will never cease to be a beloved member of the Brooklyn family. Now that he is moving to another great city in Pennsylvania, I'm sure my colleagues will join the people of Brooklyn and me in extending to Archbishop Bevilacqua our most sincere congratulations and best wishes for a productive and inspiring career as archbishop of Philadelphia.

THE POSTAL SERVICE DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS PROCUREMENT ACT OF 1988

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, last year the Postal Service released its comprehensive statement on postal operations. In the midst of pronouncements about the Postal Service complying with this act or that regulation, was the startling revelation that in 1986, only 5.9 percent of all contract dollars went to minority businesses. This is a dramatic decrease from 1985 when 10 percent of all Postal Service contracts went to minority businesses and the lowest percentage since 1981. In terms of dollars and cents, this is a drop from \$237 million spent with minority businesses in 1985, down to \$186 million in 1986. This is appalling. Instead of building on a record that was improving incrementally, the Postal Service has taken a huge step backward.

The Postal Service's disappointing lack of involvement with disadvantaged business concerns, those small businesses that are owned and controlled by minorities or women, is forcing me to introduce legislation today mandating that every year, at least 10 percent of all contract dollars be spent with such disadvantaged business concerns.

We should not have to legislatively mandate that the Postal Service give more than token consideration to minority and women owned businesses. The Postal Service, however, has resisted previous efforts to encourage, even cajole them into being more receptive to minority contractors. As part of the Federal Government, the Postal Service should be a positive role model for the Nation. Unfortunately, when it comes to providing equal opportunities for all, regardless of race or sex, the Postal Service exhibits, to put it mildly, a lack of commitment. I cite as an example the fact that nearly half, 49.7 percent, of all EEO cases filed with the EEOC by Federal employees are filed by Postal Service employees. And believe me, my colleagues, I am seeking legislative means of changing this sad state of affairs also.

The legislation that I introduce today will bring the Postal Service in line with existing Federal policy. Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act authorizes Federal programs that encourage and assist small minority businesses in contracting with the Federal Government.

Recent court cases, including a landmark case before the Supreme Court, considered the provisions of section 8(a) and the procedures and constitutionality of this statute were upheld.

The legislation that I introduce today will not result in additional costs to the taxpayers nor postage rate payers. This measure stipulates that in every fiscal year, the Postal Service is required to set goals for contracting with disadvantaged business concerns. These goals cannot be lower than 10 percent, nor can actual contract dollars spent with disadvantaged business concerns drop below 10 percent without sanctions being imposed on the Postal Service. For women owned and controlled businesses, the goals and actual dollar amount must be at least 5 percent each fiscal year. I want to make clear that this bill does not represent a limit on the extent to which the Postal Service may contract with disadvantaged business concerns. Quite the contrary. We have set a minimum standard with which the Postal Service must at least comply. To accomplish this, the Postal Service must reevaluate its policies, and change them where necessary, so that they are more conducive to minority businesses and encourage minority participation. I suggest the Postal Service start by removing some of the many procedural roadblocks to contracting with the Postal Service and launch serious efforts to solicit minority business participation.

Finally, this bill is comprehensive, covering all aspects of contracting with disadvantaged business concerns, including solicitation of bids and proposals, the responsibility of prime and subcontractors, the use of inventions, patents and licenses, research and development, payment to the covered businesses, penalties for misrepresentation of minority or small business status and a required annual report to Congress on compliance with the statute. To see that the legislation is carried out to its fullest, the bill also contains a provision that creates an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.

It is time the Postal Service joined the rest of the Federal Government in working to assist and encourage the growth of small, minority and women owned and controlled businesses. It is good public policy and helps the businesses involved, the economy and the Postal Service. I encourage my colleagues to support this measure.

A NATIONAL NETWORK OF FREE COMMUNITY PHONES

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, 2 months ago the Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Co. kicked-off a unique program to help the needy. It's called the Community Connection, and consists of free telephones for local service at 14 centers around Oregon. Located at senior citizen centers, community centers, public assistance offices, and the like, these free phones have already been hailed as a ringing success.

The program is the result of a proposal I made last summer, when I asked Pacific Northwest Bell to consider how much good such a network of free local service could do those without jobs, homes, or simply the financial wherewithal to afford their own phone.

The community phones are already being used heavily, particularly by Oregonians seeking jobs. The service, paid for by the company's shareholders, is relatively low cost: about \$1,600 per location annually. For this modest sum, an immeasurable amount of good can be done. About 65,000 Oregonians, and 7 million people nationwide, are without residential phone service. About 650,000 of those homes are headed by senior citizens, who face special problems when emergency medical help is more than a bedside call away.

This network of free phones can serve as a community lifeline, bringing people who need to check in with a sick relative, a potential employer, or a child's teacher into the 20th century. Today, I join the chairman of the Telecommunications Subcommittee, Mr. MARKEY, its ranking minority member, Mr. RINALDO, and Messrs. AUCOIN, DEFazio, DENNY SMITH, and ROBERT F. SMITH, in urging other local phone companies to follow the lead of Pacific Northwest Bell. We are calling on local phone companies nationwide to establish free community phones in their own areas in a true display of good corporate citizenship. Our hope is that someday all Americans, regardless of financial means, will have access to this vital utility.

I urge my colleagues to join us in support of this resolution.

THEIR STYLE OF DEMOCRACY

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, next week the Congress will once again consider whether the United States should provide humanitarian and military assistance to the democratic resistance in Nicaragua.

The leaders of the other Central American nations that signed the peace accord in Guatemala last August agree that the Sandinistas have failed to comply with its essential provisions concerning a general amnesty, a cease-fire or internal reconciliation.

In an editorial which appeared in yesterday's Washington Post, Jeane Kirkpatrick discusses the democratic reforms recently announced by the Sandinistas and the undemocratic practices which continue in Nicaragua. She also raises some interesting questions about the possibilities for any real and lasting democratic reform in Nicaragua in the absence of pressure from the Nicaragua resistance which brought the Sandinistas to the negotiating table. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

[The article follows:]

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 25, 1988]

THEIR STYLE OF DEMOCRACY

(By Jeane Kirkpatrick)

The Central American peace accord signed in Guatemala last August was a plan, not just an expression of good intentions. It

committed its signatories, the five presidents of Central America, to establish authentic democratic processes and carry out national reconciliation. A time frame for compliance was provided. Then time ran out.

When the presidents met in Costa Rica a week ago to examine the question of compliance, it was clear to all (except possibly Daniel Ortega) that Nicaragua had not fulfilled its promises. There has been no general amnesty, no cease-fire, no internal reconciliation. Controls over speech, press and assembly had been relaxed, but freedom in all domains remained sharply limited. Central America's presidents said as much. Now they said Nicaragua must either comply or give up the pretense, and must do so at a time when the U.S. Congress would be considering continued aid to the contras.

The pressure precipitated an interesting and often contradictory scramble in Nicaragua that has already produced new promises, new punitive actions and new proposals for peace talks. The Sandinista response—including its latest proposal Thursday for urgent talks with the contras—makes it clear the Nicaraguan government does not relish the choice with which it has been confronted.

The contradictory actions of the Sandinistas were reflected in last week's headlines. "Nicaragua Cancels State of Emergency," The Washington Post announced on Page 1 of its Jan. 17 edition. "Five More in Nicaraguan Opposition Are Arrested by the Security Policy," The New York Times said on the same page on the same day. Both headlines were accurate.

On the same day that Managua announced the lifting of a state of emergency, police arrested leaders of Nicaragua's democratic trade unions, private sector, independent press and democratic political parties. They were interrogated for some 36 hours and released.

This was not the first time opposition leaders were arrested at the same time the government sought to convince the world of its democratization. It also happened eight days after the signing of the accords, when the Nicaraguan government forcibly broke up a peaceful demonstration and arrested Lino Hernandez, director of the independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights, and Alberto Saborio, president of the Nicaraguan Bar Association. Both arrests were clearly designed to intimidate.

Now Hernandez, Saborio and 10 associates once again are victims of the Sandinista desire to proclaim freedom and control its use.

It is not the only contradiction. An amnesty was declared for 3,500 political prisoners providing they are accepted by the United States. While the state of emergency was lifted and the constitution restored, the official newspaper Barricada warned that the restoration of civil rights "should not be misinterpreted as a blank check for irresponsibility and subversion."

"They are telling us that this is their style of democracy," said La Prensa Director Violeta Chamorro, whose brother-in-law, La Prensa editor Jaime Chamorro, was arrested.

Is this "style of democracy" acceptable to the U.S. congressmen who have tied their support for aid to the contras to Nicaragua's compliance with the Central American accords? The vote is scheduled for the first week in February, and some Democratic leaders have indicated they will make an all-out effort to block further aid to the con-

tras. They call their policy "a risk for peace."

But it is necessary to ask what is being risked.

The most recent Sandinista proposal for peace talks is clearly designed as a further measure to influence the U.S. Congress against providing additional aid. Still, Congress cannot avoid the fundamental questions—which are unchanged by the Sandinistas' latest overture.

Is there a chance for democracy in Nicaragua without continued pressure on these would-be totalitarians?

Is there a chance for peace in El Salvador while the Sandinista regime rules Nicaragua?

Is there a chance for economic development in Central America while the region is thus afflicted by repression, revolution and civil war?

Is there any good reason for Democrats who do not desire a Communist Central America to oppose aid to the contras?

But opponents of aid have a question of their own: Is it morally justifiable for those who believe in peace and democracy to support the use of force by Nicaraguans against the Nicaraguan government?

El Salvador's president, Jose Napoleon Duarte, provided the answer to this last question in a speech before the United Nations General Assembly:

"Force can only be acceptable," Duarte argued, "when there are no institutional processes available to open the political system, and then should only be used for the purpose of opening that system."

Supporters of democracy must agree. There still remain no institutional processes through which internal or external opposition to the Sandinistas can effectively participate in the country's political system. It is therefore up to Congress to help the rulers of Nicaragua understand that democracy is their only alternative.

CONTRA AID

HON. JIM BATES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, the Reagan administration has not only abused its authority in providing lethal aid to the Contra rebels in Nicaragua, it has also ridiculed our commitment to the principles of international law as set out by the United Nations.

Let me quote from a statement which the U.S. Government supported through U.N. Resolution 2625, the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States:

No state . . . has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, . . . in the internal or external affairs of any other state.

Every state has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another state.

The administration's Central American policy has clearly violated this declaration. I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing any further military assistance to the Contras, a true demonstration of our belief in the principles of international law.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND COLLEGE

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, during 1988, Cumberland College in Williamsburg, KY, will be celebrating its centennial. For 100 years Cumberland College, the College of the Mountains has maintained its founding mission: "To provide a quality liberal arts education within the means of mountain people."

The founders of Cumberland College include such men as Gen. Green Clay Smith, who was almost President of these United States, and R.C. Medaris, after whom novelist John Fox, Jr., modeled the character Sherd Rains in three of his novels.

On the Cumberland College campus a plaque honors four of the college's early supporters. In tribute to T.B. Mahan, James P. Mahan, Dr. Ancil Gatliff, and John W. Siler, the plaque makes the great understatement, "They builded better than they knew."

Early supporters of Cumberland College include John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Jay Gould, and William Jennings Bryan.

Cumberland College opened its doors as Williamsburg Institute on January 7, 1889, with 2 teachers and 199 students. Today, Cumberland College is still alive, well, and vibrant with over 2,100 students, faculty, and staff.

As Williamsburg Institute opened its doors for students that morning in 1889, Mr. John Wesley Siler, one of the college's first trustees, was present. He was there sponsoring, encouraging, and pushing forward four young men: A.J. Meadors, A.J. Parker, A.S. Petrey, and E.L. Stephens, all of whom were in the first graduating class in 1893. Siler said, "Go forward young men, this school will never die. We will pass on, but the college itself will live."

These founders did build a strong, lasting, influential educational institution. As of today, more than 10,000 graduates of Cumberland College have gone forth to serve as medical doctors, dentists, pharmacists, attorneys, business men and women, teachers, social workers, ministers and missionaries, and in many other capacities as they minister to the needs of others.

What is truly remarkable is that over 65 percent of Cumberland College's graduates return to the hills and hollows of Appalachia to serve their fellowman and to encourage their friends, neighbors, and families to seek an education in order to improve their lives and to lift themselves out of their poverty.

Cumberland College's alumni include two Governors of Kentucky, Edwin P. Morrow and Bert T. Combs; one U.S. Congressman, Eugene Siler, Sr.; the highest ranking naval officer ever to emerge from the State of Kentucky, Adm. William T. Blakely; and many other high ranking military officers.

Today, Cumberland College is like a bright, shining city set on a hill, illuminating the way for all who come truly seeking a quality liberal arts education. Cumberland College sits in the heart of Kentucky's Fifth Congressional District and serves primarily a 14-county area in

the Kentucky mountains and three counties in the mountains of Tennessee. Some 75 percent of Cumberland College's students come from this area and over 90 percent of them must receive financial aid, yet, in keeping with its mission, during its first 100 years, Cumberland College has never refused a student because he or she lacked funds. Cumberland College is an island of hope in a sea of despair.

The past is but a prologue; the best is yet to be.

There always have been those few who dreamed the impossible dream and were willing to sacrifice everything to bring it to pass; so shall it continue to be.

In the words of the immortal Daniel Webster:

If we work upon marble, it will perish. If we work upon brass, time will efface it. If we rear temples, they will crumble to dust. But if we work upon men's immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, with the just fear of God and love of their fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface, and which will brighten to all eternity.

Cumberland College is the bright, shining city set on a hill that is now celebrating its 100th year of providing a quality liberal arts education and is planning for another 100 years of educational service to students from the mountains of Appalachia, from across the Nation, and from around the world.

Cumberland College will continue in its mission to its constituents, for in the words of poet Robert Frost, Cumberland College has " * * * promises to keep and miles to go before it sleeps."

In planning for the future, Cumberland College has made a series of promises to its constituents: (1) To offer a first-class educational opportunity within the means of mountain people; (2) To provide an atmosphere which fosters distinctive spiritual growth; (3) To aid in developing socially responsible citizens; (4) To urge each student to endeavor to reach full potential; (5) To make available opportunities for self-help through work study; (6) To cultivate an appreciation for physical and mental health; and (7) To help uplift this low-income area through Appalachian outreach programs.

The good that Cumberland College does for the mountain area can be seen in the following comparison. Nationwide, we are told, there is a ratio of about 1 medical doctor for every 1,700 people, and in this area there is a ratio of about 1 medical doctor for every 5,000 to 7,000 people. Most of the area's medical doctors are Cumberland College alumni. Cumberland College continues striving to better the health and the health services of Appalachia.

While Cumberland College maintains an enrollment of around 1,900 students, size is not what counts. What matters is Cumberland's caring concerns and demanding expectations for the students from the hills and hollows, the mining camps, and the isolated mountain areas.

I know that the Members of the House join with me in congratulating Cumberland College during its centennial celebration and in wishing Cumberland College the best of success as it enters its second century of service.

TRIBUTE TO DELORES HRYCYK—CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand before you today to pay tribute to Mrs. Delores Hrycyk, of Pulaski, PA—a brave and determined woman who is being honored on January 30, 1988, as Citizen of the Year by the United Veterans Council.

Mrs. Hrycyk was one of the organizers of Solidarity USA and she led the fight for the restoration of medical and supplemental pension benefits for LTV retirees. These benefits had been concealed when LTV Steel filed for chapter 11 in July 1986. Her fight led her several times to Washington for important rallies. She also collected thousands of signatures in a petition campaign to reinstate the benefits. I have worked with her very closely and I am glad to count her as one of my friends. I have seen how tirelessly she works. I can also say that she has made a difference.

I know that Delores will continue fighting for the rights of LTV retirees. It is my privilege to be fighting beside her and I look forward to working with her again and I am thrilled that she is receiving this award. So, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and appreciation that I pay tribute to Mrs. Delores Hrycyk, an extraordinary woman and an exemplary citizen.

MARITIME UNION STANDS BEHIND IMPORT REDUCTIONS

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, since my first election to Congress I have urged this body to work with the executive branch and to help bring about responsive legislation needed to reduce our trade imbalance. I am encouraged by the recent support offered by the International Longshoremen's Association [ILA] to the AFL-CIO commitment to restrict foreign imports.

The announcement of this support was made earlier this month in Atlantic City by ILA's President John M. Bowers to the New Jersey State AFL-CIO Legislative Conference on January 12, 1988. ILA's commitment to support import reductions will possibly cost some longshoremen jobs. I applaud their contribution to America's future because if we are not prepared to work together and pay the price necessary to reduce foreign imports in the United States, then the problem of an eroding industrial base will only continue to exist in America.

We need more individuals like ILA President Bowers and members of the maritime union who offer their support to reducing the trade imbalance. Illegal dumping by foreign countries continues to affect our domestic market.

In many instances, as a result of foreign imports, American workers are forced to sit idly while foreign producers are free to provide services to American consumers. A stronger domestic trading policy must be achieved in this country if we are to continue to be a first-class superpower.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this time for the RECORD a copy of the formal remarks of ILA President John Bowers:

REMARKS OF JOHN BOWERS

(Opening salutations)

President Charlie Marcian; Secretary-Treasurer Edward Pulver; officers and members of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO, on behalf of my fellow officers and members of the International Longshoremen's Association, I am happy and privileged to extend warm fraternal greetings to my brothers and sisters of this great union body.

The ILA values its association with the New Jersey State AFL-CIO and we're equally proud that our Executive Vice President, Donald Carson, serves as a member on your Executive Board.

The ILA is thrilled to include and welcome the International Brotherhood of Teamsters back into the AFL-CIO family. I was in Florida in October when General President Jackie Presser told Lane Kirkland he wanted to come home again.

I think the Teamsters reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO is the greatest thing to happen in the labor movement in a long time.

Our union takes particular satisfaction with the Teamsters rejoining the AFL-CIO.

Donald Carson and I have been working closely with Jackie Presser and Teamster Vice President Walter Shea for close to three years now, trying to resolve jurisdictional problems we've had at several port areas around the country.

With the Teamsters back in the house of labor, these problems will be more easily solved.

This conference affords all unions an opportunity to salute the New Jersey State AFL-CIO as a leader among labor bodies because it consistently espouses an important trade union principle in its legislative efforts: protecting and promoting American union jobs.

The ILA is proud to reaffirm our affiliation with you and join you in this important mission.

Sometimes, however, the price for fighting for the principles of free trade unionism is steep.

Last year, the ILA paid an extremely high price for fighting for American jobs.

As a result of our members' refusal to handle Russian lumber that was produced at their slave labor camps in the early 1980s, the ILA was sued for \$9 million.

We've exhausted all appeals and must pay the fine.

However, our members knew when they were protesting against the Russians that they were not just condemning the Soviet slave camps, but also protecting and preserving American jobs.

ILA members knew of the dangers of allowing slave labor products to come into our country. The result could be the elimination of millions of American union jobs.

In retrospect, their protest was a costly one but necessary to preserve standards of human dignity. I do not regret what our membership did.

When I was elected president of the ILA in July 1987, a television reporter asked me

what the ILA's position on international trade was going to be.

I think the reporter expected me to say that the huge quantity of imports into the U.S. was good for ILA manhours. Perhaps he thought I'd say that one-way trade was better than nothing.

It's true my union makes a living by handling import cargo.

But the sad fact of life in today's world is that millions of American workers have lost their jobs, perhaps permanently, because of our trade policies.

The ILA wants what every union in America wants, I told the reporter. We don't appreciate foreign countries dumping their products—most produced by low paid or slave labor—in our markets while denying us access to theirs.

As I said earlier, the ILA values its affiliation with the AFL-CIO too much to allow our union to take a selfish position of indifference to the trade imbalance.

My union is ready to join the AFL-CIO to stop the endless flow of import cargo from coming into this country.

My membership does not mind tightening their collective belts to help more American union workers get their jobs back.

We demand fair trade. We don't believe in free trade.

Brothers and sisters of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO, we in the labor movement do not need to be the authors of trade legislation bills.

We should be the practitioners of a policy that has the better than 14 million members of the AFL-CIO thinking American products and buying American products.

Products produced by skilled union workers: Union suits; union shoes; union made computers. We should drive American made cars and encourage our family and friends to do likewise.

In other words, we don't need Congress to legislate something we can accomplish if we unite in purpose.

Let's put America back to work;

Say union yes.

Thank you very much.

WHAT HODEL DID NOT TELL

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, some months ago Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel proposed one of the strangest ideas to come from this administration—breaching O'Shaughnessy Dam and draining the Hetch-Hetchy Valley. Unfortunately, the environmental fight over Hetch-Hetchy was lost in 1913. Unless and until an environmentally acceptable substitute is found to provide water and power to San Francisco and all the people Hetch-Hetchy serves, the proposal shouldn't even be considered because it will only cause needless fear and worry mixed with false hope.

The following editorial which ran in the San Francisco Chronicle on January 12 highlights important aspects of this matter.

I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

WHAT HODEL DID NOT TELL

When Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel proposed last year that the city's O'Shaughnessy Dam, the source of its

drinking water, be razed to restore a second Yosemite Valley for public park use, we found it impossible to share his unquestioning enthusiasm. A lot of people, including some Southern California politicians, cheered the secretary on. San Francisco's discomfiture is Downey's and Azusa's joy if the subject is water.

In San Francisco, however, there was no joy. Hetch Hetchy is lifeblood. Its destruction must be regarded seriously. So we decided the other day to chat with some of the people who run Hetch Hetchy. We have been astonished at what they say. Secretary Hodel talks grandly of restoring a new and awesome Yosemite Valley to public access. That valley is seven miles long and one to 1.8 miles wide, some 4,480 acres, all crowded, to boot.

The Hetch Hetchy people told us, however, that the area behind O'Shaughnessy Dam totals about 800 acres. It seems apparent that no new and grand Yosemite Valley sleeps beneath the waters but rather a minipark which dwindles down to a width of a few hundred feet and is only about a mile long. Hardly room enough for another Camp Curry much less another Ahwanee. Or their parking lots.

All of this should be interesting to San Franciscans, we believe. Some say that replacing O'Shaughnessy Dam with another water source (which might mean building another high dam) would cost something more than \$1.5 billion. This brings Don Hodel's mountain fantasy to a cost of something more than \$1.875 million per acre. The price seems a little high for a comparatively small valley that has been under water for so long.

Maybe it's worth it for a unique reason: unquestionably Hetch Hetchy Canyon would offer visitors the sight of the biggest bath tub ring ever created by man.

COX CABLE HAMPTON ROADS
HONORED

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, too often we take for granted the good public service work performed by many cable television companies. So today, I want to tell my colleagues something about one of eastern Virginia's leading cable companies, Cox Cable Hampton Roads. In 1987, Cox marked another year of service to more than 150,000 households in Hampton Roads, making it the 14th largest cable system in the Nation.

One of the fundamental principles on which the deregulation of the cable television industry went forward is that of responsible public programming. Cox carefully and energetically fulfilled that mission in 1987 as in past years. Typical of the system's accomplishments this year was the creation of the Cox Naval Affairs Project [C-NAP], which is broadcast by Cox over its systems in Hampton Roads, Pensacola, and San Diego. The C-NAP project provides Navy families in my district, and in other cities served by Cox where there is a major naval facility, with important information about naval matters that affect their lives. It has

been enthusiastically received and fills a genuine need for these families.

Cox Cable Hampton Roads has been honored for its production entitled "Liberty, Sail of the America's," which is a spectacular documentary of the tall sailing ships entering the port at Norfolk. It has also broadcast numerous public-interest documentaries, including one on drunken driving and another on local neighborhood watch programs.

Mr. Speaker, with this kind of sensitivity and response to community needs, it is little wonder that Cox Cable Hampton Roads won more than 30 service awards last year. It is an example for other cable television companies to follow, and I commend it for a job well done.

TAIWAN PRESIDENT CHIANG CHING-KUO REMEMBERED

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, Taiwan's distinguished President Chiang Ching-kuo, whom I had the honor to meet during my trip to that country a year ago, died on January 13, 1988. Almost immediately, Vice President Lee Teng-hui was sworn in as President, making him the first native-born Taiwanese to become President since 1949, when the Nationalists moved to Taiwan.

Mr. Lee's ascension to the Presidency in this country of 19 million people is an eloquent testimony to the legacy left by President Chiang. During his tenure as President, Chiang tried his very best to integrate native Taiwanese into a government that has been controlled by mainlanders since 1949. To ensure that on one in his own family would succeed him as leader on Taiwan, Chiang—himself a mainlander—worked tirelessly and effectively to prepare Vice President Lee as his constitutional successor.

The Chinese people, mainlanders and Taiwanese alike, will surely miss their late president. Like them, I, too, will remember him as a man who devoted his public leadership to the honorable goal of bringing the mainlanders and the Taiwanese together.

A LIVING CONSTITUTION

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States, the Black Archives of Mid-America, Inc., is sponsoring a program in Kansas City, MO, which might be of interest to a number of my colleagues. The program will be held during Black History Month, February of this year, and its focus will be on the intellectual origins and evolution of the Constitution.

The centerpiece of the Black Archives' program will be a symposium of lectures and group discussions entitled "The Constitution

and You" involving a number of distinguished speakers. The symposium will be attended by high school students as well as teachers, school administrators, and college students from the Kansas City metropolitan area. It will also be broadcast via satellite to a number of other schools throughout the State of Missouri. I am pleased to have accepted an invitation to participate in this noteworthy event. Mr. Speaker, as I look forward to the commencement of these proceedings, I would like to share with my colleagues some of my thoughts on this truly remarkable document, the Constitution of the United States.

September 17, 1987, marked the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States. Over 11 years elapsed between the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, and the signing of our present Constitution on September 17, 1787. Clearly, the seed of liberty takes time to take hold and to grow. But the years it took to produce this Constitution provided the time necessary to build a durable foundation for our Nation.

This historic document is one of the oldest blueprints for a system of government still in force in the world today. Though there are many older nations in the world, there is none that has sustained such a remarkable expansion of individual rights and freedoms as we have had in the United States. If the American spirit of rugged individualism is the fuel for our continuing growth and success, the American Constitution is the vehicle that has allowed that individualist spirit to move our society forward in an orderly way.

However, the process of drafting a Constitution for our Nation was anything but orderly. Debate amongst our Founding Fathers was sparked by philosophical tension and resolved by political compromise. The framers of our Constitution brought strongly held beliefs about the nature of government and individual rights to the Constitution Convention, and those beliefs often clashed head-on with each other.

After all, the framers did not magically create the Constitution out of nothing. They did not pull a rabbit out of a hat. Constitution-making did not begin at Philadelphia. Today, the Constitution is considered old, but it was modeled after numerous other documents that preceded it.

One of those sources is the British Constitution, which is not a constitution drawn on paper, but a set of customs, practices, precepts, and documents that together are considered the British Constitution. Our Constitution is also drawn from the charters of the original colonies. The charters were not constitutions by name, but they had the same purpose—to set out the fundamental terms by which that colony would be governed.

Finally, our Constitution is drawn from a rich history of political theory. The framers were well-versed in the writings of famous political philosophers, and many were to become famous political philosophers themselves. John Adams, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and Benjamin Franklin each drew upon a great body of experience to assist in the crafting of our Constitution.

Each of these sources—the experiences in Britain, in the colonies, and in political

theory—came together to form the basis of our Constitution.

Today, our Constitution guarantees "the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity", stating the tenet most basic to our representative government. It guarantees that no majority, however strong or vocal, may unjustly deprive the minority of its basic rights and freedoms and ensures that all public officials and the laws they enact will be subject to the approval of the people.

Indeed, in his first inaugural address, President Abraham Lincoln said that "If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution". The Bill of Rights builds upon this foundation by guaranteeing specific rights, such as freedom of speech and religion, the right to due process and protection from unreasonable searches, detentions, or punishments.

As we celebrate the bicentennial of this document, we cannot help but note its original exclusion of groups of Americans. Many people believe that the words "All men are created equal" flow from the Constitution, but they do not. They are from the Declaration of Independence, a document born 11 years before the Constitution. And the simple truth of those words—that all men are indeed created equal—did not get fully translated into the Constitution.

The Constitution begins with the words "We, the people of the United States." But, as a female suffragist declared in 1853, "Which 'We the people'? The women were not included."

Not just women, but blacks, too, were excluded. Blacks, who were slaves at the time, were in effect treated as property, not as human beings. They were viewed as somehow less than human. In fact, they were viewed as exactly "3/5" human.

Now that may sound cruel and unrealistic today, but it was actually part of the Constitution drafted by the Founding Fathers. When the Great Compromise provided for proportionate representation in the House, the next logical question became how to count the slaves. Were they to be considered people or property?

On this point, the States were divided into Northern and Southern factions because of the large number of slaves in the South. If they were counted, Southern States would get several more representatives in the House, even though the slaves could not vote and had virtually no legal—or human—rights.

The compromise reached between the delegates came to be known as the "Three-Fifths Clause" of the Constitution. Article 1, section 2, clause 3 of the Constitution provided that Members of the House of Representatives would be apportioned among the States according to the number of all "free persons" as well as "three-fifths of all other persons". Those "other persons" were black slaves.

Even James Madison, who understood and generally opposed the institution of slavery, defended the 3/5 clause as a reasonable compromise that roughly reflected the legal status of a slave: a human for certain purposes, and chattel for others.

In the famous Federalist paper No. 54, Madison elaborated on this point when he wrote the following of slaves: The true state of the case is that they partake of both these qualities: being considered by our laws, in some respects, as persons, and in other respects as property. In being compelled to labor, not for himself, but for a master; in being vendible by one master to another master; and in being subject at all times to be restrained in his liberty, and chastised in his body, by the capricious will of another; the slave may appear to be degraded from the human rank, and classed with those irrational animals which fall under the legal denomination of property.

In being protected, on the other hand, in his life and in his limbs, against the violence of all others, even the master of his labor and his liberty; and in being punishable himself for all violence committed against others; the slave is no less evidently regarded by the law as a member of society, not as a part of the irrational creation; as a moral person, not as a mere article of property.

The Federal Constitution, therefore, decides with great propriety on the case of our slaves, when it views them in the mixed character of persons and of property. This is in fact their true character. It is the character bestowed on them by the laws under which they live; and it will not be denied, that these are the proper criterion.

Southerners wanted blacks counted for purposes of representation in Congress—not for black representation, but for Southern representation in Congress. On the other hand, they did not want slaves counted for tax purposes. If States had to pay taxes to the Federal Government based upon their population—the more people, the more taxes—then Southerners did not want slaves counted as people. As it turned out, the 3/5 clause ended up basing both representation and the amount of taxes a State paid to the Federal Government on the 3/5 formula.

The 3/5 compromise gave Southern States additional political weight in Congress and angered New Englanders and others in the North. It revived old arguments that if Virginia could count its slaves, then Massachusetts should be able to count its cattle. Such was the status of black people under the original Constitution.

However, even in making the political compromises of their era, the framers of the Constitution had the vision to create a document that would transcend the prejudices of their times. As social views about the roles of blacks, women, and other groups have advanced, it has been possible to incorporate these views into the Constitution, reaffirming and expanding upon its basic principles.

For example, the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution—the "Civil War Amendments"—extended protection of basic civil rights to all Americans. The 13th abolished slavery; the 14th prohibited States from denying to any person due process of law or equal protection of the laws; and the 15th protected voting rights against governmentally imposed racial discrimination.

Of the 14th amendment, which guaranteed due process and equal protection under the law, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said it

"was adopted with a view to the protection of the colored race, but has been found to be equally important in its application to the rights of all." Indeed, the 14th amendment has been invoked not only to protect the rights of blacks, but to forbid the denial of equal rights to any citizen.

The 19th amendment corrected another glaring injustice in the original Constitution by giving women the same basic right that had been denied to blacks—the right to vote.

Keeping pace with the times * * * evolving with the changing nature of our existence * * * this is the key to the strength and longevity of our Constitution.

If we are to ensure that these ideals remain alive for another century, we must be willing to continue to make the necessary additions to the Constitution to supplement its commitment to the ideals of personal liberty.

Despite numerous political crises and dramatic social and technological change, the Constitution is as visionary today as it was over two centuries ago. Even now, the ideals behind the Constitution are considered by many to be bold and even radical. In a way, our revolution is still new, still growing, still receptive to change.

Thomas Jefferson once wrote, "I am not an advocate for frequent changes in laws and Constitutions. But laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind. As that becomes more developed, more enlightened, as new discoveries are made, new truths discovered and manner and opinions change, with the change of circumstances, institutions must advance also to keep pace with the times. We might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him when a boy as civilized society to remain ever under the regimen of their barbarous ancestors."

It is precisely the flexibility of our Constitution that has allowed it to weather change and made it such a successful and emulated framework for democratic government. Certainly its bicentennial is a time for praise and reflection. But more importantly, we must renew our commitment to advancing our ideals of freedom and liberty. This is the true spirit of our remarkable, living Constitution.

CELEBRATING THE RELEASE OF ALEXANDER PARITSKY

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to rejoice in the release of a long-suffering Soviet refusenik, Dr. Alexander Paritsky.

Dr. Paritsky rose above his oppression and his oppressors; his courage and determination never wavered. His release gives the world hope that the injustice and persecution will soon end, and that fundamental liberties and freedoms will soon be granted to Soviet Jews.

Dr. Paritsky's struggle mirrors that of thousands of Soviet Jews. In our efforts on their behalf we must never compromise; we must never forget; we must never rest.

Welcome to freedom, Dr. and Mrs. Paritsky.

TRIBUTE TO MS. THELMA PUISYS

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Thelma Puiys, a Bellflower resident whose invaluable contributions have touched the lives of many disadvantaged citizens in the Bellflower community.

Thelma Puiys, along with support from family and friends, has administered a Holiday Food Basket Program for over 25 years in the Bellflower community. At a recent city council meeting, she announced that at age 85 she is sorrowfully retiring from administering the program.

Originally pioneered by the Bellflower Coordinating Council, Thelma Puiys faithfully served as a volunteer on the Food Basket project for 12 years until the club was disbanded in 1974. At that time, Ms. Puiys, solely inherited the program.

In the beginning, the only outside funding she received was a modest contribution from the Salvation Army. When the donation was exhausted, it was not uncommon for Thelma to use personal funds to assist those seeking help.

However, after 13 years, the Holiday Food Basket Program gained full community support and now serves nearly 155 clients through donations of food and toys from local businesses, service organizations, and individual contributions.

Among the organizations which donate to the program are the Bellflower Kiwanis Club, the Bellflower High School Key Club, the Soptimist Club, the Bellflower Women's Club, the Rancho Los Cerritos Board of Realtors, and the Salvation Army. Additionally, 50 handmade rag dolls are donated annually to the project by inmates of the Los Angeles County Sybil Brand Institute.

Born one of six children in Cushing, OK, Thelma early on learned concern for her fellowman. When she moved to Bellflower 31 years ago she brought that concern with her. "I love people. This gives me a lot of pleasure, and the best return on my investment is to see those who have once been helped, help those who are in need," she said.

Thelma's efforts have not gone unrecognized. In 1985 Cerritos Community College voted Thelma "Woman of the Year," Bellflower Rotary nominated her as "Senior of the Year" and the Bellflower City Council has honored Thelma at numerous meetings for her dedicated service to the Bellflower community.

Bellflower Mayor M.G. "Mike" Brassard has described Thelma as "a model citizen" and "one who we'd all like to be more like." "The Thelma Puiys of the world are what makes America great," says Mayor Brassard.

In addition to the Food Basket Program, Thelma served on the Bellflower Traffic and Safety Commission for 21 years. She also vol-

unteered 20 years of service to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department—Lakewood Station. Ten years were dedicated as a board member for the Little House Women's Alcohol Recovery Home, and over 12 years she faithfully served as a chamber ambassador.

Thelma's contributions to the city of Bellflower are unending. She is a past president of the Bellflower Soroptimist Club, the Bellflower Woman's Club, the Board of Realtors, the Bellflower Art Association. Also, she is a board member of the Salvation Army and the Fleet Reserve Auxiliary No. 196.

It gives me great pleasure today to join Mayor M.G. "Mike" Brassard and the entire Bellflower Community to take this opportunity to honor Thelma for her outstanding contributions to the city of Bellflower and the people of California.

TRIBUTE TO ASSEMBLYMAN LLOYD G. CONNELLY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a most distinguished member of the Sacramento community, Assemblyman Lloyd G. Connelly, on his acceptance of the City of Hope's 1988, Spirit of Life award. It is an honor to salute such a dedicated and deserving individual.

Lloyd's record of service to the Sacramento community is outstanding. Upon graduating from the California State University, Sacramento, Lloyd went on to earn his law degree from the McGeorge School of Law. He began work at the Legal Center for the Elderly and Disabled before opening the law practice of Olson, Connelly, and Hagel.

It is in the field of public service that Lloyd has most truly distinguished himself. During his tenure in the State legislature, Lloyd has led the way in public policy development. He has been the primary mover behind some of California's most important toxic waste laws, and has been a leading author of consumer, aging and insurance reform legislation. Lloyd's committee assignments reflect his dedication to the people of Sacramento. He serves as the chairman of the assembly's Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care and the Judiciary's Subcommittee on the Administration of Justice. Furthermore, Lloyd sits on the Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee.

Throughout his career, Lloyd has earned the respect and praise of the entire community. During his freshman term in the legislature, he was named Assembly "Rookie of the Year" by the California Journal. The journal further recognized him as one of the best prepared lawmakers in the lower house and one of its hardest workers. In 1985, Lloyd was honored by the Planning and Conservation League as "Legislator of the Year" for his work in the environment. Also, Common Cause awarded him the National Public Service Award in 1986, for his record as a defend-

er of the rights of citizens to participate in government and as a sponsor of campaign finance legislation.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Sacramento and the State of California, I want to congratulate Lloyd on a truly outstanding job. His dedication to the community is most admirable and I thank him for his tireless efforts. I wish Lloyd luck in all his future undertakings and I know that he will continue to provide Sacramento with his fine service and devotion.

JOSÉ MARTÍ: A GREAT PATRIOT

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, January 28 is the 135th anniversary of the birthday of a great patriot of the Americas, José Martí. He was a revolutionary, a statesman, a philosopher and writer.

Born in Havana in 1853, Martí devoted his life to the struggle to establish a democratic Cuba. At the age of 17 he was exiled to Spain for his opposition to colonial rule. He published a pamphlet, based on his personal experiences, that exposed the horrors of political imprisonment. Then, after graduating from the University of Saragossa, he moved to Mexico City to begin his literary career. After returning to Cuba under a general amnesty in 1878, he joined in the opposition to the Spanish Government and once again was forced into exile. This time he moved to New York where he lived off and on until 1895. He returned to Cuba to join the war for independence that he helped to organize. Unfortunately, he died in one of the first battles.

Martí moved often in his lifetime from Mexico to Guatemala to Venezuela as he searched for political freedom, finding it finally as a New York-based correspondent for Latin American newspapers. "I am, at last, in a country where everyone looks like his own master," he wrote. "One can breathe freely, freedom being here the foundation, the shield, the essence of life."

Martí expressed—and continues to represent—the true aspirations of the Cuban people for liberty and justice. "I want the first law of our republic to be the reverence of Cubans for the total dignity of man," he wrote. His philosophy lives on in the hearts of Cubans. "A nation is made of the rights and opinions of all its children," he wrote, "and not the rights and opinions of a single class."

I urge my colleagues who want to understand the Cuban people to begin with a study of José Martí. An excellent start would be Carlos Ripoll's "José Martí, the United States, and the Marxist Interpretation of Cuban History," which explores the meaning of this visionary's thoughts.

A TRIBUTE TO SINGER EQUIPMENT CO.

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Singer Equipment Co. of Reading, PA. Singer Equipment was recently recognized as the 1987 "Dealer of the Year" by Foodservice Equipment and Supplies Specialist magazine. This award marks the first time that this national honor has been received by a company based outside a major metropolitan area.

In the Reading area, we have long been familiar with Singer's outstanding achievements in the foodservice equipment and supplies field. First founded in 1918 by Frederick Singer, the company has prospered over the past 70 years. Under the current leadership of Henry Singer, Singer Equipment has grown to employ over 100 people and to maintain average annual sales volumes of over \$14 million. As former president of the Foodservice Equipment Distributors Association, Henry Singer's many accomplishments are widely recognized throughout the industry. He is ably assisted at Singer Equipment by Secretary-Treasurer Bernie Singer, Vice President of Finance Anita Reuben, Vice President of Operations/Purchasing John Vozzo and Vice President of Key Accounts Jesse Brown. Through their dedication and commitment, Singer Equipment has expanded into one of the Nation's most-respected foodservice equipment and supply firms.

Singer Equipment has recently moved to a new facility where its tradition of excellence and unparalleled service is certain to continue. Singer's selection as "dealer of the year" is testament to this fine tradition. I congratulate Henry Singer and all of Singer's officers and employees on this well-deserved honor. I know that my colleagues will join me in recognizing Singer Equipment and in wishing all of its employees continued success and good fortune in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES E. HOULIHAN, JR.

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. James E. Houlihan, Jr., who is retiring after 18 years as president of Middlesex Community College.

When Middlesex Community College first opened its doors in the fall of 1970, it enrolled 573 students in 11 academic programs. The campus, at that time, consisted of two leased facilities on the grounds of the old Veterans Administration Hospital in Bedford, MA. Few could have dreamed that it would expand into the thriving institution it has become today. But President Houlihan dreamed it, and he did it.

Under the guidance of President Houlihan, enrollment has grown to 2,800 students in the day division, and over 12,000 students at night. Middlesex now offers 40 academic programs, and continues to provide the continuing education and community service classes that it pioneered, and for which it is still renowned. The college owns a 200-acre campus site on the Bedford-Billerica border, and has branched out to establish sites in Burlington and Lowell. And, just last November, Middlesex received its third accreditation from the New England Association of Schools and Colleges, guaranteeing that it will continue to provide educational excellence.

As Middlesex Community College's one and only president, James Houlihan must receive the lion's share of the credit for this remarkable growth. President Houlihan came to Middlesex from Quinsigamond Community College in Worcester, MA, where he was a dean as well as chairman of the Humanities Department and professor of Music. He holds a bachelor's degree in philosophy and music from Harvard College, a master's degree in teaching from the Harvard Graduate School of Education, and a Doctorate in music and administration of higher education from Boston University. Throughout his lifetime and his career, President Houlihan has stood for excellence—both in education and in administration. The success of Middlesex Community College is a direct tribute to his hard work and abilities.

President Houlihan's accomplishments have been of value not only to Middlesex Community College, but to the entire Commonwealth of Massachusetts. If, as it is said, the direction in which education starts a man will determine his future life, then President James E. Houlihan, Jr. has left quite a legacy of opportunity and direction for thousands of young men and women. I join his friends and colleagues in congratulating him on his well earned retirement, and in wishing him well in his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF DR. DAVID E.
FARKAS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a friend and fine community leader, Dr. David E. Farkas as he is honored by the Los Angeles Hebrew High School at a gala dinner dance on Sunday, January 31, 1988. Los Angeles Hebrew High School is one of the largest Jewish afternoon high schools in the country. It was founded in 1950 and has provided a meaningful secondary Jewish education to thousands of students at nine branches throughout the Los Angeles area.

David Farkas has always maintained a deep commitment to quality Jewish education through his active involvement and financial support of all levels from nursery school to university.

Most especially, he has devoted himself to L.A. Hebrew High. During his teen years he

studied and graduated from Beverly Hills High School and the Los Angeles Hebrew High School, as did his brothers and sisters. For the past 16 years he has served the school in many leadership positions and currently serves on the board of directors as president-elect and scholarship chair. His oldest son, Joel, a 1985 Hebrew High graduate, will be followed by Jordan, class of 1988, and Liat, entering in September 1988.

Dr. Farkas attended USC where he earned both his undergraduate and dental degrees. He also spent a year at the Hayim Greenberg Institute in Jerusalem and in 1966 received an A.H.L. degree from the University of Judaism.

David Farkas and his family have been active members of Adat Ari El for many years. He has served on the board of the temple and on the board of Heschel Day School, where he was a founding parent. I have personally known and liked David and his brother, Danny, very much since our days together as high school classmates.

In 1976, Dr. Farkas was the recipient of the American Friends of Hebrew University Torch of Learning Award, recognizing his efforts on behalf of Hebrew University and his concern for quality Jewish education.

Dr. Farkas has been a leader in professional associations, including the San Fernando Valley Dental Society, Alpha Omega Dental Fraternity and Sun Valley Chamber of Commerce. David also is a member of the Prime Minister's Club of the State of Israel Bonds, Patrons Society of the University of Judaism, Society of Founders of Hebrew University and its School of Dentistry, and the Young Leadership Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal.

It is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting this fine American.

THE TRAGEDY OF TAWANA BRAWLEY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the turn of the century, I am saddened, disgusted, and outraged that oppression can continually be permitted to flourish in this Nation. On November 24, 15-year-old Tawana Brawley was brutally abducted and raped by a gang of white men in Dutchess County, NY.

The horror of this teenager's ordeal almost extends beyond the limits of the imagination. Tawana, an honor student, and cheerleader, was repeatedly raped and sodomized for 3 days. Her abductors, then, left her wrapped in a garbage bag with "nigger", "KKK", and their excrement plastered on her body.

Miss Brawley's nightmare was prolonged, however, with the defective medical and police care she subsequently received. This young black girl was only treated for trauma and exposure; she did not receive treatment for her internal injuries or health care routinely provided for rape victims. Moreover, the Dutchess County police has been accused of attempting to discredit Tawana because of the fear of local white backlash.

In the face of this tragedy, I can only offer my praises to the black community that has rallied around its wounded child. Although sympathy from the surrounding white community has been virtually nonexistent, the NAACP and other black leaders have offered their support to Tawana and her family. A protest march was recently held in response to this attack.

As black Americans, we know all too well the destructive pervasiveness of the racism that spurred this attack. The history of our existence in this Nation is lined with beatings, lynchings, and rapes that, unfortunately, have given us the experience to know that Tawana Brawley will not completely recover from this attack. Although she may physically heal, the mental scars will never disappear.

We blacks know that the justice and medical systems have often worked against us. In the past, some public servants have refused to provide us with the same humane assistance that is afforded our white counterparts. It is unforgettable that we, the victims of racism, have often been blamed for our ill treatment.

Tawana's attack must also be understood in light of what it means to be female as well as black in a frequently hostile society. Rape is not a sexual act, but one of aggression. For centuries, men have used violence against women as an instrument of conquest. Akin to their land and jewels, women are often perceived as property and, thus, open game in times of war.

Compounded with racism, rape has even greater historical consequence for black women in the United States. Dating back to slavery, white males, motivated by racism, used the open rape of black women to exert domination over black men. The condition of enslavement left black men powerless to aid their women. Later, black men were largely denied access to the political and economic institutions in the country that could ensure appropriate prosecution of such rapists. It is not surprising, therefore, that these six men chose the rape of this particular child as a reaffirmative of white domination. The racial slurs left on Tawana's body are a testament to this motivation.

Now that ugliness of Tawana Brawley's ordeal is before us, every Member of this Congress and every citizen of this Nation must work to stamp out the oppression that has marred her. The media has afforded this attack an amazingly small dose of coverage. Isn't lack of action secretly condoning the situation?

So many of us can remember powerful, multiracial coalitions formed in this country to topple the pernicious influence of institutionalized and legally sanctioned racism. With this spirit, we cannot afford to be complacent and just say Tawana Brawley's attack was horrible and forget it. Instead, we must fight for our rights, our children, and our community by not allowing our fellow citizens to readopt precivil rights era attitudes based on intolerance and ignorance. The time is ripe for every American to let the world know that we will not stand for the needless sacrifice of another of our children to the clutches of evil.

A BILL TO AMEND RULE XXI OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE

HON. BEN NIGHORSE CAMPBELL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, if your congressional district is at all like mine, you are hearing from your constituents, reading newspaper editorials, et cetera—people wondering what is going on with Congress. I am proud of this institution, and am proud to be a Member. I want our fellow citizens to be just as proud of their Congress.

The public seems to be concerned, rightly or wrongly, that Congress often plays games with important legislation. I am proposing a rule change to limit those sensitive and controversial situations in which unrelated matters of legislation are added to issue-specific legislation, for whatever reason. Those situations are not frequent, but when they occur, the discomfort and suspicions of the public are heard. We need to polish up, if not restore, the public image of Congress, to boost the public's confidence in the honorable processes of this institution. My bill is intended to help do these things.

The bill I am introducing would change the rules of the House regarding consideration of legislation. What I propose is already the rule or the law for a majority of our State legislatures. My proposal would amend rule XXI of the Rules of the House by adding the following language:

8. No bill shall be considered in the House if it contains more than one subject.

Beyond the important imagery, it just makes sense, as most States realize, for legislators to be able to make their decisions on a piece of legislation based upon the primary purpose for its introduction, the subject to which it primarily addresses. This bill is not intended to do anything to disturb the rights and duties of authorizing and appropriating committees in their legitimate exercise of those rights and duties, nor change budgetary law.

Please join me in this one small effort to enhance the confidence and pride in Congress and to provide for greater certainty in what legislation can or should contain. If you wish to cosponsor, please contact me or Ken Lane of my office at 225-4761.

SEAN MACBRIDE: A MAN OF JUSTICE, A MAN OF PEACE

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Ireland and the world have lost a great man, Sean MacBride. Many Members had the happy opportunity to meet him and discuss Irish affairs and the nuclear arms race and we are saddened to think that no longer will we enjoy the benefit of his great vision and passion.

Following Sean MacBride's life takes us on a tour of the landmarks of 20th century histo-

ry. He grew up in the heady atmosphere of the Irish Renaissance and very early joined the battle against English rule over Ireland. He rose to become chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army.

In the newly independent Ireland he led an active political life, eventually establishing a new political party, the Republican Party, which was instrumental in ending the long rule of Eamon De Valera's Fianna Fail Party in 1948. He served as Foreign Minister from 1948 to 1951.

Like many great Irishmen before him, Sean MacBride occupied the international stage with confidence and eloquence. He was a strong advocate of a united Europe. He was one of the first presidents of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Council of Europe. He was also a vice president of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

Sean MacBride's breadth of vision was evident in his work at the United Nations where he served as an Assistant Secretary General. Those of us who have worked to end apartheid owe a great debt to his work as United Nations' Commissioner for Namibia.

In 1974, his career seemed to reach a peak when he received the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition for his work on international human rights. Yet his restless spirit was not content and he continued his wide-ranging activities. Three years later, he was awarded the International Lenin Prize for Peace for his work on nuclear disarmament.

Near the end of his long and brilliant career, Sean MacBride turned his attention back to his native Ireland to engage himself in the troubled politics of Northern Ireland. He sponsored an antidiscrimination code for U.S. companies in the north. The MacBride principles, modeled on the Sullivan principles, are an important tool in the effort to protect the rights of Catholics in the north. In a sense, Sean MacBride returned to his roots, to the long struggle for Irish independence.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that Sean MacBride's life exemplifies the injunction "if you wish peace, work for justice."

I know, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues join me in sending condolences to his children and the people of Ireland. Truly, we have lost a great citizen of the world.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain my absence for the quorum call on January 25, 1988. Due to congressional business, I was unable to respond.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL LIPSKI

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to honor Daniel Lipski on his retirement from the

Milwaukee Fire Department after 44 years of dedicated service to his community.

Dan joined the department on March 16, 1944, and quickly advanced through the department ranks. In 1965 he was promoted to fire captain, in 1973 he was asked to serve as the 6th battalion chief and in 1985 he was promoted to deputy chief. At each level he demonstrated superb leadership and effective administrative skills.

He has assisted the Wisconsin State Crime Lab in the instruction of fire ground sketching in arson fires, as well as providing valuable assistance to the district attorneys office. In addition, he is registered as an instructor in mine rescue procedures by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. He also has been registered with the U.S. Bureau of Mines in mine rescue procedures since 1964.

An excellent example of Dan's contribution is his effort to establish the mine rescue unit in Milwaukee. As a result of Dan's hard work, knowledge, and insight, this unit, which was the first in a large municipal fire department, is recognized as one of the finest in the country.

I join with the Milwaukee Fire Department, Dan's many friends, and the entire Milwaukee community in saluting his efforts and expressing our sincere appreciation for his many years of service.

THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATED IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Lehigh Valley Americans and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America for their constant vigilance and resolution to actively remember the hopeful days of Ukrainian independence 70 years ago.

Ukrainian independence from Russia was proclaimed by the democratically elected Ukrainian Central Council of Rada on January 22, 1918, in its Fourth Universal Decree. The decree asserted that, "from this day forward, the Ukrainian National Republic [UNR] is the independent, free, and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people." The Universal Decree noted, "the ancient dream of our forefathers" had come true. "People of Ukraine: by our own power, your will and your word, a free Ukrainian republic now exists in your land," it stated. The Ukrainian National Republic existed only 4 years before the Russian-Bolshevik armies invaded Ukraine and replaced the UNR with a Communist regime.

In the Lehigh Valley, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, in brotherhood with Ukrainians the world over is this week celebrating and commemorating Ukrainian independence. Lehigh Valley Ukrainian-Americans are witnesses to the tragedy and the potential of their homeland. Lehigh Valley citizens stand in solidarity with those trapped behind the Iron Curtain, denied the most basic human rights. It is the Ukrainian people in

America and many other nations who keep alive the Ukrainian heritage, language and values, always hopeful to see them once again flourish in their native land.

We have heard much about glasnost and the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. Mr. Gorbachev and many news reports are increasingly reflecting what has been called a new era in United States/U.S.S.R. relations. We are told that things may be changing in the Soviet Union, that the society is being opened, that people are being given more freedom. Yet, the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, or Helsinki Commission, of which I am a ranking member, has uncovered a different picture.

At an October 22, 1987 Helsinki Commission hearing, Ukrainian activist Danylo Shumuk described the reality of life in the U.S.S.R. and Ukraine. Until his release last January, Mr. Shumuk was the longest-serving prisoner of conscience known. All totaled, he spent 37 years in Polish, German, and Soviet prisons and camps, and 5 years in exile. He says:

The Soviet Union consists of various republics, each with its own language, culture and spirituality. But the existence of separate "independent" republics is only theoretically recognized. In reality, the U.S.S.R. is a Russian Communist empire with an authoritarian regime of government, which does not tolerate the slightest signs of a desire for independence, freedom, and democracy. For expressions of free thought, for strivings toward independence, the Russian Communist empire starved over 7 million people in Ukraine in 1933. Later approximately the same number of people perished in prisons and labor camps, some having been sentenced for possessing a handful of grain gleaned from the fields to save children from death by starvation.

On this the 70th anniversary of Ukrainian independence I once again register my strongest protest to the Soviet authorities for their treatment of Ukrainians and all other peoples from captive nations. Self-determination is a God-given right that is being denied the Ukrainian people.

Yet, as Ukrainian-Americans and others strive to keep the flame of freedom for Ukraine burning brightly, the Soviet Government stands opposed. Again, according to Mr. Shumuk:

*** on the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, the terror of Russification *** has reached a culmination point. In the capitol of Ukraine, in Kiev, there are only 34 Ukrainian language schools and 152 Russian-language schools and in such traditionally Ukrainian cities as Donetsk, Voroshilovhrad, Mykolayiv and Chernihiv there are none. In the historical Ukrainian city of Zaporozhzhie there is only one, and 95 Russian schools.

The Ukrainian people, and their hope for independence, are not forgotten. They will not be forgotten. If we, following the lead of Lehigh Valley Ukrainian-Americans remember, celebrate and commemorate, if we remain steadfast and strong, in time, we will once again see a free and self-determined Ukraine. The Ukrainian people, oppressed and denied their rights, depend on us. We shall not let them down. As cochairman of the House Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and

Ukraine I once again pledge myself to work with Lehigh Valley Ukrainian-Americans in an historic effort to restore freedom to Ukraine.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF NANSEN LODGE 410, INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF SONS OF NORWAY

HON. GUY V. MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Nansen Lodge No. 410, International Order of Sons of Norway in Staten Island, NY, on celebrating its 50th anniversary, Saturday, January 30, 1988.

In 1938, Nansen Lodge was founded with 81 members, today, the lodge has grown to nearly 700 members. I have had the pleasure of visiting Nansen Lodge many times. The lodge has given the community of Staten Island a rare opportunity to protect the heritage of Norway and to continue teaching its values.

Nansen Lodge No. 410 can be very proud of its many contributions to the community. But most importantly, Nansen Lodge has continued to take the lead in the social and cultural life on Staten Island, keeping this tradition over its 50-year life. Again, I extend to Nansen Lodge my very best and wish it many more years of success.

OBSTACLES TO FINANCIAL SERVICES RESTRUCTURING

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Congress has not been able to fashion a response to developments in the financial marketplace. Many, such as myself, have argued that we must modernize the antiquated laws which govern our financial services industry. The stock market crash of October 19 and the legislative proposals to restructure the banking system present two important opportunities for Congress to address the difficulties it has in legislating on financial issues. As Stephen Friedman points out an article which appeared in the New York Times, January 14, 1988, there are some significant structural obstacles to achieving this goal. I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

FINANCIAL REFORM? NOT IN THIS LIFE

(By Stephen J. Friedman)

The Brady Commission has delivered to President Reagan its findings on the causes of Black Monday and instability in the financial markets, and we now await further reports by numerous institutions, both public and private. While we don't know what those later studies will add to the Brady Commission's recommendations, we can be sure of one thing: Few, if any, concrete suggestions will be translated into regulatory law. Congress just doesn't have the capacity to act on financial issues.

Our political system once earned praise for its capacity to mediate conflicting interests in a country of remarkable cultural and geographic diversity. As the number and political power of factions have multiplied, however, the effectiveness of Congress in striking the compromises required to make a pluralistic society function has shrunk.

The evidence is presented yearly in the inability to deal adequately with the budget. But nowhere is it more plain than in financial regulation. Here Congress is plainly more a part of the problem than of the solution.

The financial markets are characterized by many powerful players. Those players tend to be organized into industries and, for historical reasons, each industry—securities, banking, futures, etc.—has a separate regulator.

Over the years, the industries have grown together. For example, banks provide many investment products and securities firms own banks and market certificates of deposit. But the regulatory system has not evolved in concert with these changes because Congress could not make the hard decisions needed to lay the groundwork.

Part of the problem lies with the committee system. For example, both the House and the Senate have separate committees for the securities and futures markets. That's because the futures markets grew up to serve agriculture. But there has been an explosion of financial futures contracts over the last 15 years, and it is often alleged that they have played a central role in creating market instability—through complex, computerized trading strategies like portfolio insurance and program trading.

There is no intellectually respectable argument for the existing system of separate regulators for securities and options on securities, and for financial futures and options on financial futures. Yet a merger of the regulatory functions would eliminate the jurisdiction over these instruments of the agriculture committees in the House and Senate—and thus this simple step is not viewed as "realistic" by Washington professionals.

The Brady Commission, properly recognizing the need for overall regulation of the financial markets, suggested that the Federal Reserve "coordinate" the activities of the other regulators. In point of fact, the Federal Reserve lacks the experience to perform that role. Moreover, what is needed is very clear accountability in regulation. Coordination implies a dispersion of responsibility.

Why did the Brady Commission not recognize what everyone pointed out within five minutes of the report's release—that this is not a good solution? Undoubtedly, because the commission was advised that reform of the regulatory structure is unrealistic.

Each industry group has a vested interest in its own regulator. Change forces legislators to attack those vested interests with no political payback. It is viewed by the industry groups as a zero sum game: What helps one is seen as hurting another. Thus, any Congressional action will anger some powerful group. To make matters worse, there is no political capital to be gained by legislators in reorganizing the financial regulatory system. The result is continuing inaction.

Legislators and Congressional staff complain that there is too much fragmentation among the interested groups—for example, that bankers cannot agree even among themselves, no less than with the securities industry, about revising the Depression-era Glass-Steagall Act, which separates the

banking and securities industries. But these complaints miss the point.

Representative government requires leadership in striking compromises, good judgment and a willingness to do the right thing when the national interest demands it. When Congress fails to act in the face of a clear need for action over a sustained period of time, the result cannot be dismissed with a shrug and a passing reference to "political realities." It is a true failure of constitutional function, a true constitutional crisis.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CLARENCE G. KATZKE

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to Clarence G. Katzke as he celebrates the 40th anniversary of his business, the Katzke Paper Co. I would also like to share his story, a story of hard work and determination that led to his success.

Clarence Katzke was born in Chicago on December 22, 1917. He later served valiantly in the U.S. Army during World War II receiving two decorations, the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star. After serving his country, Clarence left Chicago to seek opportunities in the growing West. In 1948 he arrived in Denver and opened the Katzke Paper Co. Clarence lived in this storefront operation, and made deliveries from the back of a 1941 Chevrolet. His business was based on the principal of "Quality and Service Above All Things." The business steadily expanded, and now, 40 years after its opening, the Katzke Paper Co. is a successful multimillion-dollar enterprise.

Not only has Clarence created a major business from a meager beginning, he has also played a role in the community he adopted. Clarence is active in his church, as well as other organizations such as the 7th Armed Division Society and the Military Order of the Purple Heart. Two years after arriving in Denver he married Gay Marberger.

Again, my warmest congratulations to Clarence and Gay Katzke on their success, and my best wishes for 1988. Clarence Katzke is a symbol of entrepreneurial initiative and community service, and it is a pleasure for me to recognize and share with my colleagues this example of what makes America great.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO OLIVIA HINES

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished civic leader in my district, Mrs. Olivia Redman Hines. Mrs. Hines will be honored on January 28, 1988, by the San Pedro community as San Pedro's Citizen of the Year. This auspicious occasion gives me an opportunity to publicly express

my gratitude for her work on behalf of the community of San Pedro.

Born in Walnut Hills, OH, Olivia's family moved to Los Angeles when she was still a child. She graduated from Jefferson High School in Los Angeles, and attended UCLA for a period of time. From there Olivia went to the Department of Social Services, where she worked for 22 years.

It was after she quit her supervisory position with the Department of Social Services that San Pedro gained a full-time community servant. Olivia has devoted an enormous amount of time and energy to the Boy Scouts, establishing the Scouts in Government Day in the Harbor District, and helping to run the Scouts Cabrillo Beach Base Camp in San Pedro for 11 years. She was awarded the Scouts' highest honor, the Silver Badge Award for 30 years of service to the organization.

This dynamic woman has not limited her talents to the Boy Scouts; she has served on the board of the Harbor Area YWCA since 1975, and is also active with Friends of the Library. She volunteers with the Emergency Alert Response System at San Pedro Peninsula Hospital and the First Methodist Church of San Pedro. In addition, Olivia is on the San Pedro Centennial Committee and will organize the city's centennial parade.

Currently, Olivia works for the Golden State Homemakers Inc., helping to arrange house cleaning and other services for the elderly.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our warmest congratulations to Olivia Hines on this special occasion. The citizens of San Pedro are lucky to have such an outstanding woman in their midst. On behalf of the community of San Pedro, we wish Olivia Hines all the best in the years to come.

PRESIDENT CHIANG CHING-KUO IS MOURNED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to express my condolences to the family of President Chiang Ching-kuo and to the people of Taiwan, who lost a great leader on January 13, 1988.

President Chiang ushered in a new era for his island nation by teaching his people the importance of self-respect and self-reliance. Perhaps most importantly, he taught his nation not to fear the future, but to embrace it and welcome the chance it brings for prosperity and success. Characteristic of a true leader, President Chiang was able to inspire and motivate his country, even in Taiwan's darkest hours of virtual diplomatic isolation from the world.

Through President Chiang's devoted efforts, Taiwan has developed and maintained clearly successful commercial and cultural ties with most of the free world.

Mr. Speaker, I had the distinct honor of meeting President Chiang not long ago and from personal experience, I can say that we have lost a friend, a world-class leader, and a steadfast supporter of the causes of liberty and democracy.

While the people of Taiwan mourn the loss of their leader, I wish to extend to them my deepest sympathies.

GULF NATIONS: GET OFF THE FENCE

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, for 8 months now U.S. military forces have been policing the waters of the volatile Persian Gulf. The ostensible justification for this military venture is to ensure that the Iran-Iraq war does not disrupt the flow of oil to the West. Yet another effect of U.S. policy is the enhanced security of the nations lining the Persian Gulf—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, to name a few. Unquestionably, these countries are strengthened by our continued presence and military commitment.

It would seem equitable, then, that we could depend on those very states we are protecting to provide us with the means necessary to do the job efficiently and with minimal risk to our people. This, however, is not the case. The article printed below argues that the gulf nations should allow U.S. military forces access to their airfields and docks. It is an argument that is correct and should be accepted by the Persian Gulf nations enjoying our protection.

[From the Defense News, Jan. 18, 1988]

GULF NATIONS: GET OFF THE FENCE

It is time for Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other friendly nations in the Persian Gulf to stop straddling the fence and provide access to the airfields and docks that the United States must have in order to defend them. American military personnel should not be asked to risk their lives under conditions made more arduous by the very friends it seeks to protect.

Kuwait has gained much from the reflagging scheme but refuses to provide even minor accommodations for its protector.

Saudi Arabia last year took a small step in the right direction. Limited access to airfields quietly was provided on a case-by-case basis. Oman and Bahrain provided limited facilities. What is needed is guaranteed access to specific facilities for so long as American forces are in the region to protect U.S. and Arab interests.

The refusal of Saudi Arabia, a U.S. friend of 40 years, to provide adequate basing is particularly puzzling. Certainly the reason cannot be that Saudi Arabia wants to keep secret from its neighbors the extent of its military relationship with the United States.

To lobby for the proposed sale of U.S. missiles to Saudi Arabia in March 1986, the Saudis sent Congress and the press a statement that said: "A full-time U.S. military mission in-country was established by mutual agreement almost 30 years ago . . . The American military presence is headed by a U.S. Air Force Major General who has over 1,500 American military personnel in his command." The statement notes that the United States operates an airborne warning and control system (AWACS) fleet from bases in Saudi Arabia,

and helps maintain Saudi-owned AWACS planes.

Sufficient precedent already has been set. The provision of adequate bases requires no new policy or political departure.

The situation in the gulf is indicative of what has gone wrong with U.S. foreign policy. Too many nations look to the United States for no-risk protection at bargain basement prices. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci said last Thursday that "the degree of cooperation from our friends in the Arab world and around the gulf is unprecedented." However, Undersecretary Fred Ikle issued a Pentagon report on long-term strategy last Tuesday that says the United States "should continue to encourage other friends (in the gulf)—Saudi Arabia, for example—to make bases available in an emergency." The United States asks too little of some of its friends. Americans are tired of it and in the near future will begin insisting upon two-way relationships or none at all.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is a U.S. ally skilled in the give-and-take of international politics. He should provide the bases forthwith and urge other Arab states to do likewise.

VIRGINIA MORSE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I have learned of the death in Santa Barbara of Virginia Morse.

A distinguished Carmel, CA, artist, Mrs. Morse leaves behind a legacy of paintings, pottery, writing, and photography that her husband John Boit Morse, describes as "a celebration of life." Over the years I have seen and admired many of Mrs. Morse's paintings and pottery pieces. She was possessed of an exciting and immense talent.

Virginia Morse's husband was John Boit Morse, nationally known Carmel artist and former president of the Del Monte Properties Co. She was the daughter-in-law of Samuel F.B. Morse, founder of what is now the Pebble Beach Co., where is located the world famous Pebble Beach golf links.

Virginia Morse was born October 20, 1916 in Benton County, IN. She earned her bachelor's degree at Smith College, her master's from the University of Nebraska. She did post-graduate studies at Oxford University at the Art Students League in New York City.

Mrs. Morse turned to the arts after working as a journalist. She was a Time magazine correspondent for about a decade, assigned to Washington, DC, during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the lovely works of art that Virginia Morse leaves behind, she also leaves a host of friends and relatives whose lives will be enriched because of knowing her. I count myself as one of those lucky persons.

A TRIBUTE TO RAY AND EDITHA EDWARDS

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday evening, February 7, the many friends of Ray and Editha Edwards will gather at the Beverly Hills Hotel to say thanks for the more than 40 years of commitment to their community and to the savings and loan industry.

The tribute will be hosted by Dinah Shore, Carl Karcher, the city of Glendale and the California League of Savings Institutions. The Edwards requested that all proceeds from the gala be given to the Criminal Justice Legal Foundation for the advancement of victims' rights.

Mr. Speaker, Raymond D. Edwards is the chairman of the board of Glenfed, Inc., and the Glendale Federal Savings and Loan Association. He was born in Los Angeles and was raised in Glendale. He attended the University of California at Berkeley where he received a bachelor of arts degree in economics.

Following service in the U.S. Navy during WWII, he joined Glendale Federal Savings and Loan in 1945 as a teller. In 1949, he was named secretary to the board of directors and, soon thereafter, was named vice president, then executive vice president. In 1965, he became president of Glendale Federal. Seven years later, he became chairman and chief executive officer. He became chairman of the board of Glenfed, Inc., the parent company of Glendale Federal Savings and Loan, in November of 1985.

Throughout his 41 years in the savings and loan business, Ray Edwards has assumed a leadership role in industry affairs. He was founder and first president of the Conference of the Federal Savings and Loan Associations. He has served on the U.S. Savings and Loan League's Legislative Committee and the president's economic policy committee of the National Savings and Loan League.

Mr. Edwards has served as president and on several committees of the California Savings and Loan League. He also helped establish a Federal section within the league and served as its first chairman. In addition, he was director of the Federal Home Loan Savings Bank Board of San Francisco for 6 years. He is currently serving as trustee for the Foundation for Savings Institutions.

Ray Edwards has also actively participated in many civic and service groups throughout the greater Los Angeles area. He is the founder and past president of the Glendale Citizens for Law and Order. He has served as honorary chairman and past president of the Glendale Symphony Orchestra Association. The Glendale Symphony Orchestra is a splendid orchestra and a proud community tradition. At the foundation of its success is Glendale Federal and Ray Edwards. They have given the orchestra their time, effort, and resources.

The list of commitments and activities goes on. He is chairman of the board of the Glendale Redevelopment Council; he is a recipient of the 1986 Medal of Honor Award presented by the Building Industry Association of South-

ern California; he is on the board of trustees of the California Museum Foundation; he is a member of the Glendale Community College Foundation, and he is chairman of the city of Glendale Diamond Jubilee. In addition, he is a member of Kiwanis, the Community Chest, the Red Cross, and the PTA. He is a member and former director of the Oakmont Country Club.

Editha Edwards was born in Glendale. She attended the University of Southern California and served in the WAVES during WWII. She has been an active member of many community philanthropic and charitable organizations over the past four decades, including serving in the local PTA and the YWCA. She is active in the Philanthropic and Educational Organization for Women, as an advisory committee member of the Twelve Oaks Lodge Retirement Home. She is also past president of the Glendale Community Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, the contributions of the Edwards cannot be measured. They have given with generosity, with humility, with eagerness. They have shared their gifts, their time, their love. We have all benefited from their devotion and their good will. On behalf of the residents of the 22d Congressional District, I am delighted to express my gratitude to Ray and Editha Edwards and to play a small role in a highly deserved tribute.

TRIBUTE TO HIS EMINENCE, JOHN CARDINAL KROL

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to His Eminence, John Cardinal Krol, retiring Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Cardinal Krol has had an extraordinary 51-year career in the Catholic Church. This son of Polish immigrants was ordained to the priesthood in Cleveland in 1937. He studied canon law in Rome and at Catholic University, where he received his doctorate.

In Cleveland, then Monsignor Krol served as Chancellor of the Archdiocese. He was consecrated as a bishop in 1953, and served as auxiliary bishop to the Archbishop of Cleveland.

In 1961, John Krol was named Archbishop of Philadelphia, and became the spiritual leader of the city's 1.3 million Catholics. In 1967, he was elevated to the Sacred College of Cardinals by Pope Paul VI.

While Archbishop of Philadelphia, the Nation's fourth largest Catholic diocese, Cardinal Krol served as an undersecretary of the Second Vatican Council, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and as host of the International Eucharistic Congress in 1976.

Cardinal Krol has also distinguished himself as a member of the President's National Citizens Committee on Community Relations and as a trustee to both the Catholic University of America and the Catholic League for Religious Assistance to Poland.

His tireless efforts have led to countless honors, including the gold medal from the Paderewski Foundation, the Philadelphia Free-

dom Medal and the Legion of Honor gold medal of the Chapel of Four Chaplains.

Cardinal Krol's reputation as an able administrator and authority on canon law has earned the respect of Catholics and non-Catholics alike, both in this country and around the world. His celebrated career of religious leadership and 27 years as Archbishop of Philadelphia merits our gratitude and our admiration.

I join the people of Philadelphia in paying tribute to John Cardinal Krol.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL WOJAC CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of grave problems in the Middle East which attract newspaper headlines and television coverage. But there are other serious issues in that region which get less coverage, in part because they involve fewer people than some of the more dramatic issues, and in part because they are played out in societies which are repressive and do not allow free access to the news media. Among those problems is that of the Jews who remain imprisoned against their will in Arab countries.

The great majority of Jewish inhabitants of Arab countries have left for Israel and other places, as a result of the tensions which tragically divide the Arab and Jewish communities in the Middle East. But there are Jews who remain behind in Arab lands, and in many cases they are the victims of prosecution and oppression. This is a particular problem in three Middle Eastern countries which unfortunately are governed in ways which are antithetical to democracy and which do not recognize human rights: Syria, Iraq, and Yemen.

To represent the interests of those people left behind in Arab countries, and to represent as well the interest of those who are expelled from Arab countries, there exists an organization known as the World Organization of Jews From Arab Countries, or WOJAC. Recently, WOJAC held its third international conference here in Washington at the Omni Shoreham Hotel. I had the privilege of meeting with representatives of that organization at that time, and I was struck by their commitment to alleviating the plight of those less fortunate than themselves. A great deal of attention is legitimately given to the severe problems afflicting the Arab refugees of the series of Middle Eastern wars. It is clear that peace will only come to that troubled area when these Arab refugees are treated fairly and an overall political solution in the area must deal with this. The representatives of WOJAC also point out that an overall settlement must also look to the interests of those Jews left behind in Arab countries, and their questions of compensation for those forcibly resettled because of the Middle Eastern war should apply equally to Arabs who fled what is now Israel, and Jews forced to flee Arab countries.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the resolutions of the Third International WOJAC Conference:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WOJAC—THE WORLD ORGANIZATION OF JEWS FROM ARAB COUNTRIES—OMNI SHOREHAM HOTEL, WASHINGTON, DC, OCT. 28, 1987

Whereas United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 of November 29th 1947 was rejected by the Arab League, which waged war against Israel, and this war gave rise to an exchange of populations between Palestine Arabs and Jews from Arab countries

Whereas some Arab States still deny human rights to Jews, in violation of basic international instruments, including "the right to leave," as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Whereas more than 900,000 Jews who left Arab Countries as refugees those who today number nearly half the Jewish population of Israel and those living in other countries constitute a major Middle East refugee movement that has not been adequately recognized.

Whereas Israel, having limited resources, absorbed the Jewish refugees from Arab countries at a cost of over \$11 billion.

Whereas the Arab League rejects a humanitarian solution to the Palestinian Arab refugee problem.

Whereas the State of Israel has declared, in a resolution adopted by the Knesset on October 26th 1987, that "Israel, for its part, has made it known that within the framework of a peace settlement, it will be prepared to compensate the Arabs who left Israel," and

Whereas UN Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967 stipulated that a comprehensive solution of the Arab Israel conflict must necessarily include "a just settlement of the refugee problem," which includes the claims of Jewish refugees from Arab countries.

The World Organisation of Jews from Arab Countries urgently calls upon those Arab Governments concerned, particularly Syria, Iraq and Yemen:

To cease persecution of those Jews still living in their midst and to grant them their basic rights, and permit those who wish to emigrate to do so without hindrance; at the same time, the conference notes with appreciation those Arab governments which have adopted a moderate attitude toward their Jewish citizens.

WOJAC calls upon Syria to permit all those Jews who wish to emigrate to do so, and particularly to grant exit permits to Jewish women wishing to marry, in accordance with the promise made by President Hafez Al Assad to President Jimmy Carter in Geneva in 1977.

WOJAC calls upon the Arab States:

To meet their international obligations by providing full compensation and indemnification for property and assets, as well as their cultural patrimony of which Jews were deprived.

To return to Jewish ownership and administration all religious and cultural properties.

To cease the political exploitation of the Palestinian Arab refugees and to work for a prompt humanitarian solution.

The World Organisation of Jews from Arab Countries reaffirms its solidarity to Israel's ongoing efforts to implement the Peace Treaty with Egypt and to develop friendly relations and establish a lasting peace with other Arab States.

WOJAC appeals to Jews throughout the world:

To support its struggle on behalf of Jews from Arab countries for the realization of their legitimate rights.

WOJAC appeals to the International Community, as well as to the United States government, presently negotiating for the release of hostages held in the Lebanon, not to forget the tragic plight of the Lebanese Jewish hostages, nine of whom have already been executed.

To use its influence upon Arab governments to fulfill their obligations for the protection of their Jewish minorities and to support the legitimate rights and claims of Jewish refugees from Arab countries.

WOJAC appeals in particular to the government and people of the United States of America to intensify their efforts to resolve the longstanding problems of Arab and Jewish refugees and to facilitate their integration into the societies in which they live.

CONGRESSMAN DALE E. KILDEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO REV. AVERY AND MILDRED ALDRIDGE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary couple whose compassion and spiritual integrity have been a powerful force for good in my hometown of Flint, MI—Rev. Avery and Mrs. Mildred Aldridge.

On Sunday, January 17, Dr. Aldridge and his wife celebrated 31 years of pastoral service at the church Dr. Aldridge founded, the Foss Avenue Baptist Church in Flint. Their friends, family, and congregants gathered to commemorate this couple's remarkable commitment to their church and their community, and I would like to add my voice to theirs on this very joyous occasion.

Dr. Aldridge's service to his congregants goes far beyond speaking to them from the pulpit every Sunday. He has become an integral part of their lives because he is willing to meet people right where they are—to minister to their real needs and to counsel them from his own experience, strength, and hope. Reverend Aldridge's congregants are a cross section of the Flint community, from diverse backgrounds and with varied needs. His commitment to a spiritual way of life and his unflinching honesty about his own struggles and victories have been a constant source of comfort and inspiration to people of all walks of life in need or in pain.

Dr. Aldridge has also been an impetus in Flint for a deeper community involvement. He is founder of both the Foss Avenue Christian School and the Concerned Pastors for Social Action. Both organizations fill a tremendous need in Flint. The Concerned Pastors for Social Action has become an important voice for human dignity and social action in our community. This group reflects the challenge of Reverend Aldridge's own philosophy—that a spiritual commitment leads to action, and a helping hand to an individual or an entire community is not simply an ideal, it is a way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to ask my colleagues in the U.S.

House of Representatives to join with me in commending Rev. Avery and Mrs. Mildred Aldridge on the occasion of their 31st anniversary at Foss Avenue Baptist Church. Their selflessness has touched the lives of countless people and continues to serve as a message of bright hope to our entire community.

DAV RESPONDS TO SPATE OF EDITORIALS AGAINST UP-GRADING THE VA

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, since early November, many of the Nation's newspapers have collectively devoted a considerable amount of editorial attention—mostly negative and completely unjustified—to the effort to upgrade the Veterans' Administration to a Cabinet-level department.

Curiously, many of these editorials share an entirely too coincidental similarity in words, phrasing, and clichés, that suggests a concerted effort to prevent this long-overdue action. I have to wonder why when such a move is in the best national interest, involves insignificant costs, does not expand government, and affords the Nation's defenders the deference they have earned. Why would editorial boards oppose it?

Perhaps Butch Joeckel, executive director of the Washington headquarters of the Disabled American Veterans, has hit upon one reason for this media opposition. I would like to share with my colleagues his thoughts on the matter:

A DIVISIVE PEN

In the month after the House Committee reported the bill on November 10 giving the VA Cabinet rank, the *Post* published more than a dozen articles, letters and columns on the proposal. Three of the *Post*'s four editorials against the measure appeared before the Senate Committee's December 9 hearing on it. Predictably, the paper's report of that hearing headlined criticism of the proposal despite its virtually unquestioned likelihood of passage.

The unique intensity of the *Post*'s coverage alone, not counting an indirect swipe at the idea in an editorial about the Dallas Cowboys, invites attention. But the more widespread editorial commentary provoked by the legislation is more important to consider.

We have found expressions of opinion in about twenty newspapers (of some 1700 dailies nationwide) during the same month, from cities that include New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit and Atlanta. All but one (from Waco, Texas) have opposed Cabinet status for the VA.

In addition to this rather remarkable uniformity of view, the same reasoning and even phraseology recur with surprising frequency. More than half of the editorials, for example, condemn support for the proposal by reference to "special interest" lobbying for a larger share of the budget, and more than half use the word "clout" to identify the villain.

We would not be shocked to discover that certain editorial rooms have spoken with

each other about the matter. Nor are we surprised to observe behavior that seems at least to be conscious parallelism if not concerted action. Our concern instead begins with the hypocrisy suggested in the hostile commentary.

The double standard is best illustrated by the *Post*'s second editorial (Nov. 25, 1987), asserting that supporters of the bill claim "with a wink" that it won't increase the budget, when "of course" the *Post* knows that isn't true. So much for the integrity of the President, 399 House members and veterans' organizations to which belong some seven million Americans.

The *Post* then expects its own arguments to be accepted at face value when, after paying lip service to the "special obligation" owed veterans (as do three-fourths of the editorials we have read), it goes on to wave the flag of deficit reduction and declare that at some point, that obligation expires. Why should the *Post*'s pious handwringing over the deficit be accepted as its real agenda any more than the *Post* accepts as genuine the rationale of the bill's supporters?

A clue to what this double standard may conceal is contained in the *Post*'s first editorial (Nov. 12, 1987), which says the budget problem will "only get worse" as World War II veterans become eligible for benefits by reason of age (current average: 65). The reference has more than demographic significance, because it begs comparison with the unmentioned, new generation of veterans from the Vietnam War (average age: 40).

The significance of the generational issue is threefold. First, the different experience of the two wars produced different attitudes that have been a crucial element of the divisiveness that has adversely affected veterans' affairs for the last decade. Second, no one can doubt the professional skepticism bred in the media by the government's information policy during the Vietnam War. Third, the Vietnam generation is now assuming leadership in America's institutions, including the media.

Our theory is that for powerful historical reasons, certain like-thinking press leaders may be perpetuating the divisions of the Vietnam War by unconsciously working out their generational conflicts in the forum of veterans' affairs. At least, continuation of those divisions can be the effect of the monolithic reaction of newspapers so far moved to comment on a Department of Veterans Affairs.

The country has lived enough with the image of Vietnam veterans popularized by those who profit financially from extreme stereotypes, pitted against the twin Goliaths of an ungrateful society and an insensitive generation of earlier veterans by those who profit ideologically from seeming to occupy the moral high ground.

President Reagan supports Cabinet status for the VA partly out of a desire to honor Vietnam veterans and Congressman Montgomery believes the move will help heal the wounds of the Vietnam era. Both are World War II veterans. Every veterans' organization representative who testified at the Senate hearing on the bill, all of whom supported it, was a Vietnam veteran.

It is time to reflect the reality that Vietnam veterans are welcomed, not to say treasured, part of the national mainstream and that, in the critical area of veterans' affairs, the older generation and the younger are mutually reaching across the vanishing divisions to face a united future.

We hope that 1988—twenty years from the Tet Offensive—will see the establish-

ment of a Cabinet department in recognition of this truth, and as an occasion for turning pens as well as swords into plowshares.

CHARLES E. JOECKEL, Jr.,
December 14, 1987.

Mr. Joeckel, a combat-disabled Vietnam veteran, is executive director of the one-million-member Disabled American Veterans.

A FAREWELL TO NANCY PIGMAN

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy, I would like to acknowledge the career of Ms. Nancy S. Pigman in public service which spans 34 years—14 years in Congress and 20 as Congressional Relations Officer for the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

Ms. Pigman joined the Eximbank in August 1967. She headed the Bank's congressional relations staff and was Eximbank's legislative liaison with the U.S. Congress. Her job included monitoring all legislation directly affecting or of interest to the Bank, responding to myriads of requests for information from Members of Congress and congressional committees, and preparing appearances of Bank officers before Congress.

Before her career with Eximbank, Ms. Pigman was an intern in the office of U.S. Congressman Jacob K. Javits of New York and appropriations and legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Thursday, January 28, 1988, will be Ms. Pigman's last day at the Eximbank but a beginning of a new phase in life—retirement. Congress will be losing a valued friend and resource. Ms. Pigman was of top caliber among the congressional relations officers of the Federal agencies. Having worked both for Congress and the Bank, Ms. Pigman knew well how to keep harmonious the relationship between Congress and the Eximbank. Many of us who have dealt with her have truly benefited from her thorough understanding of Eximbank's programs and the congressional process.

I congratulate her for her dedication to public service and would like to thank her for a job well done. I along with the subcommittee members and staff will miss her dearly and wish her Godspeed.

FREE WORLD LOSES GREAT ALLY

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, last week, the free world lost a great ally in the fight against communism. President Chiang Ching-kuo led the Republic of China during a period of spectacular achievement. Today, Taiwan is in

many ways a model of the developing nation's of the world.

Under his stewardship, economic growth skyrocketed upward at an average annual rate of 10 percent. His dedication to the principles of free enterprise has made the Republic of China a prosperous land of optimism and hope. It is now the fifth largest trading partner of the United States and has joined the ranks of the world's leading economic powers. The people of the world have much to learn by studying the wise policies of President Chiang.

I had the honor and privilege of meeting President Chiang during my last visit to Taipei. He was a well-informed, amiable statesman who understood his nation's crucial role as a force for stability in an often troubled region of the world. He will be greatly missed.

PRESIDENT CHIANG CHING-KUO

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 27, 1988

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was widely reported that President Chiang Ching-kuo had been seriously ill for a long time before his death on January 13, 1988. Yet to the public, he put his love of his country ahead of concern for himself, and he sought to give the impression that he was hale and hearty to prevent his declining health from unduly alarming his people.

In fact, despite a great deal of physical discomfort and possibly pain, he kept all his appointments right up to the end, including the arduous task of meeting with foreign visitors and subordinates.

When Ambassador Chien visited with him last December, for example, President Chiang made only vague references to his leg and back problems, while he kindly consulted Ambassador Chien on a number of policy matters. All in all, no matter how personally uncomfortable it was for him, President Chiang always had his country and his people uppermost in his mind.

To his country, President Chiang gave his whole life and sought nothing personal in return. He was truly a remarkable leader in the 20th century, and I trust that Chinese history books will view him as the man who best embodied the concept of "country above self." He was, in my opinion, as dedicated to his country and his people as any leader could aspire to be.

Mr. Speaker, I once had the honor to meet His Excellency, President Chiang, on a visit to the Republic of China; I will always remember that visit with fondness and affection. The people of the United States of America have always had a special bond with the people of the Republic of China, and this bond of friendship and esteem continued to strengthen and enhance under the leadership of President Chiang. The American people have lost a good friend; the people of the Republic of China have lost a great leader; the West, a voice of freedom; but our special bond will remain and endure.

Chiang Ching-kuo will be remembered as a proudly nationalistic leader and one who

played a leading role in the evolution of his nation's government. As the attached eulogies point out, he moved freely among his people and presided over the transition from an underdeveloped agrarian state to a modern, free-trading capitalist economy. His grateful people can look back on leadership that helped produce one of the world's most vibrant economies: the third-highest per capita income in Asia (\$3,700); its 4.4 million households today have an average income of \$12,000; its average savings rate of \$10,600 ranks highest in the world, and about 80 percent of all families own their homes.

Indeed, as a major newspaper pointed out, President Chiang's political reforms matched those in the economy. He has broadened the base of his country's democracy, ended the 40-year rule of martial law and allowed the creation of an opposition political party.

Mr. Speaker, the highly respected Wall Street Journal observed that President Chiang's vision deserves to be honored by all the democracies of the world. It should and will be honored by the U.S. Government, and perhaps more importantly, by the American people who still honor and cherish our historical and fraternal bonds with the people of Taiwan.

We will miss him deeply and the free world will miss him as well. I extend our condolences to the people of the Republic of China and their leaders, and wish them the best of success and prosperity in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the attached eulogies from some of America's leading newspapers be entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so my colleagues can achieve a better understanding of President Chiang's remarkable achievements and his contributions to democracy and freedom.

[Wall Street Journal, Jan. 15, 1988]

TAIWAN IN TRANSITION

Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Ching-kuo, who died Wednesday at the age of 77, leaves behind on Taiwan one of the liveliest, most rapidly liberalizing societies in Asia. He will be missed.

It's impressive to look back on Mr. Chiang's achievements for Taiwan since he took over leadership after the death of his father, Chiang Kai-shek, in 1975. An initial drive for liberalization was derailed in 1978 by the shock of U.S. derecognition. By the mid-1980s, with Taiwan prospering, Mr. Chiang was back on track—easing restrictions, some of which had been in effect since the Nationalists fled from the Chinese mainland in 1949.

The past year-and-a-half brought the lifting of martial law, the organization of a vocal opposition party, and for many on Taiwan an end to the ban on visits to the Chinese mainland. The government relaxed longstanding currency controls and pushed ahead with serious tariff reform to open the economy to imports. Mr. Chiang also sought to ensure that no dynastic interests would stand in the way of democratization. The vice president, Lee Teng-hui, sworn in yesterday as Mr. Chiang's successor, is a native Taiwanese.

It was not unusual during Mr. Chiang's lifetime to hear him criticized abroad for clinging stubbornly to the hope that someday all of China might enjoy the freedoms now flowering on Taiwan. But it is for this stubbornness most of all that Chiang Ching-kuo deserves today a full salute. Mr. Chiang

understood that for China there is no fast and simple solution. More important, he insisted that however long China must wait, reunification will come only when it brings with it not compromise for Taiwan but freedom for the mainland.

When we spoke with Mr. Chiang in October, he was not looking to reunification by military force, but to the hope that a free and democratic Taiwan might someday show all of China a way out of its agony. This is a vision that deserves to be honored by the democracies of the world. In the words of Chiang Ching-kuo, they would be doing so "for the sake of China and the Chinese people."

[From the Journal of Commerce, January 14, 1988]

CHANGE IN TAIWAN

Taiwanese president Chiang Ching-kuo, who died Wednesday at the age of 77, proved to be an unexpectedly strong leader during an important period in Taiwan's history.

Mr. Chiang, who effectively exercised power in Taiwan since 1972, was the son of nationalist Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek. The elder Chiang, who brought his nationalist government to the island following its ouster from the mainland by Mao Tse-tung's communists in 1949, designated Chiang Ching-kuo as his successor in the expectation that he would maintain the existing order. Instead, the younger Chiang presided over the transformation of Taiwan into a world economic power. Per capita income in the island nation was barely \$1,300 when he assumed the presidency in 1978; today, it is close to \$4,000. Taiwan's exports to the United States, just over \$5 billion when Mr. Chiang took power, were more than five times that amount last year.

Taiwan has successfully made the leap from manufacturing shoes and clothing to producing sophisticated manufactured goods. The country's most pressing economic problem has been figuring out what to do with the country's \$72 billion in foreign reserves, among the largest in the world.

This economic progress, ironically, came even as Taiwan's official stature in the world declined. Only a handful of countries now recognize Taiwan's claim to be the sole representative of the Chinese people. Almost all now maintain diplomatic missions to the People's Republic of China in Beijing, while keeping unofficial representatives in Taipei.

Although Mr. Chiang never formally acknowledged the government on the mainland, Taiwanese authorities have recently shown flexibility in dealing with Beijing for the first time. Taiwanese citizens are now allowed to visit the People's Republic, and direct trade between the two countries is growing, even if neither government officially acknowledges that it occurs.

In the last years of his term, Mr. Chiang proved acutely sensitive to the winds of democracy that are blowing across East Asia. He began preparations for transition to democracy, freed many political prisoners, eliminated press censorship and last year ended the martial law that had prevailed on the island for 38 years. The task facing the new president, Lee Teng-hui, is to maintain the pace of change in hopes that Taiwan can avoid the political turmoil evident in other Asian countries with less foresighted leadership.

[From the Washington Times, Jan. 18, 1988]

CHIANG CHING-KUO

The darkest moment in the 10-year rule of Taiwan's President Chiang Ching-kuo, who died Wednesday at the age of 77, was the denunciation of the U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of China by President Carter in 1978. It was a moment that many on the island of 19.6 million had foreseen but that few liked to contemplate. That dreaded event allowed Mr. Chiang to demonstrate his enormous gift for leadership, which was indispensable in maneuvering the Republic of China through the transition to non-recognition by its most important ally. If he leaves no other legacy to his nation, it will be the skill, moderation and foresight he demonstrated during his presidency.

He studied as a youth in the Soviet Union, during a temporary flirtation between Soviet communists and Chinese nationalists. Mr. Chiang gained from the experience a Russian-born wife and a deep appreciation of the catastrophe of communism. What he did not learn about communism from Joseph Stalin he absorbed from the experience of the Chinese civil war and the subsequent rise of brutal Chinese communists.

Mr. Chiang inherited his leadership from his father Chiang Kai-shek, one of the world-historical figures of this century, but his style of leadership differed significantly from his father's austere, paternalistic authoritarianism. As president, Chiang Ching-kuo moved freely among his people, wore informal civilian clothes instead of his father's military uniform and disarmed friends and foes with a chuckle that would be the envy of most American politicians.

He presided over the transition of Taiwan from a backward agrarian state into a modern capitalist one. The nation boasts the third-highest per capita income in Asia (\$3,700); its 4.4 million households today have an average income of \$12,000 and its average savings rate of \$10,600 ranks highest in the world, according to Dr. Martin Latsater of the Heritage Foundation's Asian Studies Center. About 80 percent of all families on Taiwan own their homes. Such economic progress fulfills the slogan of the father of the Chinese revolution, Sun Yat-sen, "Land (or wealth) to the people"—not through redistribution by the state but through the free energies of the people themselves.

Chiang's political reforms matched those in the economy. His successor as president, Lee Teng-hui, is a native Taiwanese whose rise to prominence symbolizes the integration of the ethnic majority on the island into the political mainstream dominated since 1949 by the mainland Chinese. Under Chiang native Taiwanese came to compose 70 percent of the Kuomintang and the majority of the military forces. Chiang also ended the 40-year rule of martial law, permitted a liberalization of press laws and allowed the formation of an opposition political party, the Democratic Progressives, that last year took part in elections for the first time since the occupation of the island in 1949.

Taiwan faces an uncertain future. Not all political factions embraced Mr. Chiang's reforms and some in the military or the aging Chinese elite of the KMT establishment may try to regain power they once held. Economically, Taiwan is too dependent on the U.S. market and faces strong competitors in Japan, South Korea and other miraculous Asian economies. Despite liberal-

ization, the government retains some trappings of authoritarianism, which must be removed despite provocations from dissidents. The country's relations with the United States, with the mainland and with much of the rest of the world remain uncertain since U.S. derecognition pushed it toward non-nationhood.

Such problems are not necessarily fatal, however, and the United States, which depended on nationalist forces in World War II, the Korean conflict and the Vietnam War and helped foster Taiwan's political and economic evolution, owes the country a historic debt that future administrations should honor. Chiang guided his country from almost feudal rule toward liberal democracy; the United States should support and encourage further development in the Republic of China.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 28, 1988, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 29

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review practices and operations under the National Labor Relations Act.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To continue hearings on strategy and capabilities for NATO defense, focusing on the implications for the Alliance of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty.

SR-325

Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on the provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-219

1:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on the provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-219

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

To continue hearings on strategy and capabilities for NATO defense, focusing on the implications for the Alliance of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty.

SR-325

FEBRUARY 1

9:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To resume hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-619).

SD-366

FEBRUARY 2

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-619).

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1731, to establish a demonstration program for employment opportunities for severely disadvantaged youths.

SD-430

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on Senate committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1988.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to review recent developments in the securities markets, focusing on events surrounding the stock market crash of 1987.

SD-538

Foreign Relations

To resume hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-216

Judiciary

To hold oversight hearings on the judicial selection process.

SD-226

Small Business

To hold hearings on S. 1993, to improve the growth and development of small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, especially through participation in the Federal

procurement process, and H.R. 1807, to set forth specified small business eligibility requirements with respect to the Small Business Administration's small business and capital ownership development program and the award of Government procurement contracts under the small business set-aside program.

SR-428A

2:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on the provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-219

2:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings to review recent developments in the securities markets, focusing on events surrounding the stock market crash of 1987.

SD-538

FEBRUARY 3

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on the nomination of Wendy L. Gramm, of Texas, to be Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

SR-332

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

To continue hearings on Senate committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1988.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings to review recent developments in the securities market, focusing on events surrounding the stock market crash of 1987.

SD-538

Foreign Relations

To continue hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-216

Select on Intelligence

Closed business meeting.

SH-219

10:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Court and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 951, to establish the Federal Courts Study Commission on the future of the Federal Judiciary.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1934, to provide for the construction of a Federal office building adjacent to Union Station in Washington, DC to consolidate certain judicial branch offices.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To continue hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-216

FEBRUARY 4

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending committee business.

SD-226

Rules and Administration

To continue hearings on Senate committee resolutions requesting funds for operating expenses for 1988.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings to review recent developments in the securities markets, focusing on events surrounding the stock market crash of 1987.

SD-538

Foreign Relations

To continue hearings on the Treaty Between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-216

FEBRUARY 5

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings to review recent developments in the securities markets, focusing on events surrounding the stock market crash of 1987.

SD-538

FEBRUARY 16

2:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on the provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-219

FEBRUARY 17

2:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on the provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-219

FEBRUARY 18

2:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on the provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-219

FEBRUARY 19

10:00 a.m.

Select on Intelligence

To continue closed hearings on the provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the USSR on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range

and Shorter-Range Missiles (Treaty Doc. 100-11).

SH-219

FEBRUARY 23

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative priorities of the Disabled American Veterans.

SD-106

FEBRUARY 24

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative priorities of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blind Veterans Association, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and the Veterans of World War I.

SR-325

FEBRUARY 25

8:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.

SR-418

MARCH 3

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider President's budget requests for fiscal year 1989 for veterans programs, and proposed legislation relating to veterans' home loan guarantees.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 1848, to authorize a Minority Business Development Administration in the Department of Commerce.

SR-253

MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative priorities of the Veterans of Foreign Wars

SD-106

MARCH 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Aviation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Aviation Administration.

SR-253

MARCH 31

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to agent orange and related issues.

SR-418